VOL X.

SPEECH

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

DELIVERED AT Ashland, Ky., Sept. 5, 1860.

[REVISED AND CORRECTED.]

I beg you, my neighbors, triends, and old constituents, to be assured that I feel profoundly grateful for the cordial welcome you have exgrateful for the cordial welcome you have extended to me. The circumstances under which I appear before you, are unusual; I do it in obedience to the request of friends whose wishes I have been accustomed to observe, and if it be an uncommon thing for a person in my position to uncommon thing for a person in my position to uncommon thing for a person in my position to uncommon thing for a person in my position to uncommon thing for a person in my position to the set of my ability. [A voice—"All right."]

It gives me pleasure to add that I worked all the more zealously because one of the gentlemen for whose success I labored was a Kentuckian, my old commander and my friend. [Cheers.] uncommon thing for a person in my position to address assemblages of the people, I can only say I hope to discuss the topics which I shall handle to-day, in a manner not altogether unworthy the attitude which I occupy. I shall certainly indulge in no language which, in my opinion, will fall below the dignity of political discussion. The condition of my health makes it impossible to extend my voice over this vast assembly, but I have it ill be a state of the adoption of the present constitution, a citizen might vote any where in the State. It so

sive statement in regard to my position in connection with the Presidency of the United States. I have been charged with intriguing for this nomination; I have been charged with intriguing for this nomination; I have been charged with integration of the propose and the states of the propose and the propose and the states of the propose and the propose and the propose and the propose and the pr

from any human being. [Cheers. A voice—
"That's so, John C."] Nay, more, I did no seek or desire to be placed before the people for the "J. C. Breckinridge has not been counted here an "That's so, John C."] Nay, more, I did no seek or desire to be placed before the people for the office of President by any Convention or any part of any Convention. When I returned to the State of Kentucky in the spring of 1859, and was informed that some partial friends were presenting my name to the public in that connection, and certain editors, whose presence I see here, had hoisted my name for the Presidency, I said to them all: "Friends, I am not in any sense a candidate for the Presidency," and I desired that my name might be taken from the head of the large large and the large la said to them all: "Friends, I am not in any sense a candidate for the Presidency," and I desired that my name might be taken from the head of their columns. It was done. A very eminent citizen by his friends for that office; I was gratified to see it, and united cordially in presenting him for the suffrage of the American people. At no time, in or out of the State of Kentucky, did I do an act or utter a word which would bring my name in conflict with his, or that of any other eminent American citizen who desired, or whose friends desired for him that position; and if you have taken the trouble to read the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, you will remember when I received the vote of Arkansas, one of my friends.

ed, and I felt that I could not refuse to accept the

larly nominated for the Presidency. But this is a question which I have not time to discuss to-day, and it has already been thoroughly selections. It is said that I was not regularly nominated,

I refer you to the able letter of your delegates from this Congressional district; I refer you to the masterly and exhaustive speech recently delivered by my noble friend in whose grounds we are met. I can only say that the Convention which assembled at Fourth Street Theater, at Baltimore, in my judgment, was devoid not only o the spirit of justice, but even of the forms of regularity. [Cheers] The gentleman whom it ominated, never received the vote required by the rules of the Democratic organization. Whole States were excluded and disfranchised in that Convention; not to speak of individuals. The for the purpose of forcing upon the Democratic ntative of a pernicious doctrine, which I shall be able to show is repugnant alike to reason and the Constitution. Owing to the gross outrage of proceedings, a decided majority of the delegates from your own State withdrew from that Convention, declaring that it was not a National Con-Nearly the entire delegations from fifteen Southern States and the entire delegations from California and Oregon, and the large and imposing ing in whole or in part delegations from almost nounced and separated themselves from that ill-starred body. The result furnishes a striking warning that the arts of political managemen are not always perfect substitutes for truth and

But after all, the great question is, what are gress in the Commonwealth, although I had wit selves to the American people, at issue in this

But, before I proceed further, I will group together and answer a number of personal accusations, some of which had their origin in the State of Kentucky, and others elsewhere, by which, principles, and am willing to avow them without through me, it is attempted to strike down the organization with which I am connected. It begets in me almost a feeling of humiliation to answer some of them; but as I have imposed upon myself the task, I will go through them all as briefly as I can. [Cheers.] [Voice—Go on, John.]

I believe it has been published in almost every southern newspaper of the Opposition party, petition for the pardon of John Brown, the Harper's Ferry murderer and traitor. This is wholly untrue. So much for that. [Cries

that I was in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, and opposed to the election of the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, and opposed to the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, and opposed to the election of Gen. Taylor to the presidency and opposed to the election of Gen. Taylor to the presidency and opposed to the election of Gen. Taylor to the opposed to the election of Gen. Taylor to the electi tion of Cass and Butler. This, also, is wholly

Presidency of the United States. A difference of pinion existed at that time as to the political solutions of that distinguished gentleman. I

was assured, in a manner satisfactory to me, that General Taylor's political opinions coincided in the main with those I held, and I united in the meeting. Soon afterwards I went to Mexico. When I returned, twelve months afterwards, in 1848, I found the campaign in full blast, with Taylor the candidate of the Whigs, and Cass and Butler in nomination by the National Democracy. It is well known to thousands of those within the sound of my voice, that as soon as I

hope it will become stronger as I proceed.

I appear before you to-day, for the purpose, first, of repelling certain accusations which have trip to the mountains. There was with me a parbeen made against me personally, and industriously disseminated over other States; and next, to show that the principles upon which I stand, are the principles of the Constitution and the Union; I intended, to the nearest voting place, some fifthe principles of the Constitution and the Chion; I mitended, to the nearest voting place, some ingreat applause,] and surely, if at any time a
justification could be found by any man for addressing the people in the position I occupy, it
will be found in my case. Anonymous writers
and wandering orators have chosen to tell the
people that I am a disunionist and a traitor to
my country, and they declare that the atrocious
form in which I have exhibited that treason. form in which I have exhibited that treason, makes, by comparison with it, Burr a patriot, and the memory of Arnold respectable.

But, fellow-citizens, before I come to those and others—who will doubtless recoilect those facts,

leaping before the wishes of the people, and desiring to thrust myself before them for the highest office in their gift. To all this I answer that it is wholly untrue. I have written to nobody for their support. I have conversed with nobody that is a letter written by one of our own citizens, soliciting support. I have intrigued with nobody; in reference to my public position, and even in regard to my private affairs. It was written by Hon. George Robertson, to a Mr. Alexander of

their columns. It was done. A very eminent citizen of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was presented by his friends for that office; I was gratified to see

I received the vote of Arkansas, one of my friends arose and requested that the vote might not be ing of the sentence: "John C. Breckinridge has withdrawn, declaring that I would not allow the use of my name in competition with that of the distinguished Kentuckian to whom I have referred.

Breckinridge?"

And when that Convention assembled at Baltunchanged. After the disruption which took place there, my name, without any solicitation on my part, and against my expressed wishes, was presented to the country for the office of President by a Convention, and under circumstances which certainly deserved the most respectable man, in or out of the sideration. No man could be vain enough to any solicitation ticipate that his name would be placed before the country; but having heard that such a thing was possible, I constantly said that "I did not desire to be presented to the American people, but was proper to be presented to the American people, but was proper to write that leaves to prove allegations against me by indeptive the speeches. I have suffered a good deal by incorrect reports of my speeches. It would be well, perhaps, in some respects, since now, through the telegraph and the press, everything is dashed off by the first impression, to adopt the plan of gentleman of under takes to prove allegations against me by investment, and under takes to prove allegations against me by himself, I thus oppose, first, my own speeches. I have suffered a good deal by incorrect reports of my speeches. It would be well, perhaps, in some respects, since now, through the telegraph and the press, everything is dashed off by the first impression, to adopt the plan of gentleman of unquestionable and the press, everything is dashed off by the first impression, to adopt the plan of gentleman of unquestionable and the press, everything is dashed off by the first impression, to adopt the plan of gentleman of unquestionable and the press, everything is dashed off by the first impression, to adopt the plan of gentleman of unquestionable and the press, everything is dashed off by the first impression, to adopt the plan of gentleman of unquestionable and the press, everything is dashed off by the first impression, to adopt the plan of gentleman of unquestionable and the press, in some respects, since now, through the telegraph and the pre to be presented to the American people, but was content and more than content with the honors respect, and affection, which are natural and propwhich have been heaped upon me by my State and country." And I looked forward with pleasure to the prospect of serving Kentucky in the Senate of the United States for the next six years. be would convey the impression that I had been ent- suspected of sympathy with my uncle upon that subject. That is the meaning of that letter. Judge Robertson, when called upon in regard to abandoning vital principles and betraying my the authenticity of the letter, replied that it was genuine, but that it was a "confidential letter.

> But I have other things to consume my time today than such "confidential" letters as that.—
> [Laughter.] I come to the fact. The only time that the question of emancipation has been raised in Kentucky in my day, was in 1849, when we Mr. Shy were emancipation candidates. I, as a candidate for the Legislature, canvassed the couny to the best of my ability in opposition to emanipation, believing the interests of both races in continuance of their present relations, and on that Dr. Breckinridge voted against me, and I voted

> again under similar circumstances. So much for

I have seen pamphlets published and circulated all over the Union, for the purpose of proving that I was a Know-Nothing in the year 1855, in the State of Kentucky. [Laughter.] I have no doubt that a very considerable proportion of those listening to me were members of that order; and if there is a man among you who belonged to the who does not know that I was recognized from the beginning as one of the most uncompromising opponents, let him be good enough to say so now [A voice—He ain't here.] Why, gentlemen, I beieve I was one of the first in Congress who took position against the organization; and when I re turned home to the State of Kentucky, in the spring of 1855, finding it was making great pro this part of the State. [Cheers.] This state ment may not be very acceptable to some gen principles, and am willing to avow them without the slighest regard to consequences. [Applause.]

crimination between one of my own religious be-lief and another, and between a native and naturalized citizen. I never uttered such a sentiment.

The underlying principle with me was this, that the condition of citizenship being once obtained, no question either of birth or religion should be allowed to mingle with political consideration. It has been extensively charged and circulated, these statements here succinctly and pass on, be-

know the injustice of the charges.
But, fellow-citizens, to come to more extended topics. It has been asserted that I, and the po-In the year 1847 there was a meeting in the city of Lexington, in which I participated, by which Gen. Taylor was recommended for the project of Lexington of the United States. A life of the city of Lexington of the United States.

both as to myself and as to the Constitutional Democratic party.

You have heard a good deal of what is called my Tippecanoe speech. I went to the States of Indiana, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, and addressed the people in the autumn of 1856. None of those speeches were ever written out before hand, and no one of them prepared by me, except by the briefest notes; and of the reports which various persons chose to make, not one was ever revised or seen by me I have been amused to see the various versions of what they call the Tippecanoe speech. For example, I have in my hand a paper which represents me as saying at Tippecanoe "the people of the Territories, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, have the full right to abolish or prohibit slavery, just as a State would, which principle is as old as republican government itself." Not only did I never utter such an extended that instrument, the bill wisely refuses to make a question for judicial construction the sub-to-the wake a question for judicial construction the sub-to-the the tribunal created by the Constitution itself, for the very purpose of 'deciding all cases in law and equity arising under it."

Then, in speaking of the equality of the States:

"Carry the idea to the Territories. What are their polit abolish or prohibit slavery, just as a State would, which principle is as old as republican government itself." Not only did I never utter such an opinion, but until recently, I had no reason to believe anybody ever represented me as having uttered it. It is only within a few weeeks that I remember to have seen it in any newspaper. But I have a very high accuser upon this subject—noless a person than the eminent Senator from Illinois. I have no time to spare in comments upon the propriety or delicacy of a gentleman who is before the country for the office of President, introducing the name of one who is also a candidate, and giving his personal testimony as to that gentleman's opinions. I shall waste no time in the discussion of the propriety of such a course. I wish to meet the accusation.

The Han Straben A Douglas in a public admitted to the Kansas-Nebraska bill I did not hold the doctrine that Territorial Legislature could exclude slave property from the Territory during the Te

gentieman's opinions. I shall waste no time in the discussion of the propriety of such a course. I wish to meet the accusation.

The Hon Stephen A. Douglas, in a public address made recently in Concord, N. H., says:

"There is not an honest man in all America that will deny that James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, in 1856, were pledged to the doctrine of nonintervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories." Mark the word as it is there, "non-intervention." "I made speeches from the same stand with J. C. Breckinridge, in 1856, when he was advocating his own claims to the Vice Presidency, and heard him go the extreme length in favor of popular sovereignty in the Territories." Then speaking of certain other gentlemen from the south, who had addressed the people in the North, he says: "In every one of their speeches they advocated Squatter Sovereignty," all evidently intended to convey the same meaning. These terms are not synonymous, and this loose mode of employing language is well adapted to beget confusion. I held the doctrine of non-intervention as it was originally understood, and ingrafted with the legislation of the country. [Cheers.] It was non-intervention in respect to slavery by Congress, and by its creature, the Territorial Legislature, leaving it to the people when they should form a Constitution and become a State, to exercise the sovereign power of defining property and admitting or excluding slave or other property. This was the non-intervention of 1850—this was t

ment, meant to declare that I, in 1856, from the same stand with him, advocated the doctrine that the Territorial Legislature has the right to exclude slave property pending the Territorial condition. I presume he uses all these expressions in that sense; and indeed that is the question which has been the whole bone of dispute.

Well, fellow-citizens, I have first my own statement to oppose to that of the distinguished Senator. At no time, either before or after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, did I ever entertain or utter the opinion that a Territorial Legislature, prior to the formation of a State Constitution, had the right to exclude slave property from the common Territories of the Union.

No. And no authentic utterance of mine can be found which sustains that charge. You find it stated in this extract which I just now read to you, and which I never saw until the other day, an irresponsible statement made by I know now whom, never revised nor seen by me, and as I will

bill became a law, in 1854.

agreed that the Missouri line should be repealed and the territory opened to settlement. But there Nearly all the Southern triends of the bill, and a few from the North, denied that the power existed in Congress or in a Territorial Legislature to exclude any description of property recognized in the States, during the Territorial condition. Others, and among them Mr Douglas, held that a crisinal Legislature might exclude slave property of the Missouri line to open the Territories to common colonization from all the States, and that when met with the dogma of territorial power confident in the constitutional Territorial Legislature might exclude slave property. It was a Constitutional question, and they agreed not to make it a subject of legislative dispute; but to provide a mode in the bill by which the question might be promptly referred to the Supreme Court of the United States for dethe Supreme Court of the United States for decision, and all parties were to abide by the decision of that august tribunal, as a final settlement of the Constitutional question. For this ment of the Constitutional question. For this constitutional question we have a suprement to the constitutional question. show, that he himself abandoned the agreement saken from a Territorial court to the Supreme Court of the United States, unless the matter in controversy amounts to a thousand dollars, a clause states; [great applause;] and I do not make mywas inserted in the Kansas bill, providing that in self-a witness against him to do it. I will prove any case involving the title to a slave, an appeal it by hi might be taken to the Supreme Court without any plause.] regard to the value of the amount in contro-

Now, during the period between the passage of torial Legislature did not possess the power. Mr. Douglas and his friends held that the Territorial

the Territory, but because he did not believe it was consistent protects the title of the master to his are in this common territory, you cannot complain; and if it does not protect his title, we ask no help om Congress; and the relations of the Constitution of the subject we are willing to have decided by the burst of the United States."

The South consider that the Constitution gives the subject we are willing to have decided by the burst of the United States.

the doctrine of Squares Seven a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true. He said nothing upon which even a plausible true

Now, fellow-citizens, to the statement of the show you, against the whole tenor of my public speeches. I have suffered a good deal by incor-

fail to catch the expressions and meaning of the speaker. Indeed, it is wonderful that the errors It would not be difficult to accumulate testimo speaker. Indeed, it is wonderful that the errors are not greater and more numerous. I would in this connection request of the reporters to give me an opportunity of revising what is said to-Now, fellow-citizens, I will detain you briefly bill, and by a portion of its Northern supporters by as clear an exposition as I can make, of the circumstances under which the Kansas-Nebraska on all proper occasions; but we did not attempt on all proper occasions; but we did not attempt on all proper occasions. The friends of the measure, North and South, to refer the question to the highest judicial tribu

was one capital point on which they differed.
Nearly all the Southern friends of the bill, and a darkness with which a multitude of words has ob-

And, now having vindicated myself and the it by himself. [Voice-"Good, good," and ap-

In a debate in the Senate of the United States on the 2d of July, 1856, upon a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a constitution and that bill and the decision of the Supreme Court, all persons on each side entertained their own opinions. We, in the South, held that the Territorial their own the Union as a State, when a question arose as to be union of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the south of the territorial the true meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the true meaning of the territorial that the true meaning of the true meaning of the territorial that the true meaning of the territorial that the true meaning of and the limitation on the power of the territorial government, Mr. Trumbull offered the following

Douglas and his friends held that the Territorial Legislature did possess the power. But on these points all were agreed—lst, that the action of the Territorial Legislature must be "subject to the Constitution of the United States;" 2d, that the limitations imposed by the Constitution should be determined by the Supreme Cour; and 3d, that all should acquiesce in the decision when rendered. [Cheers.]

I think this is a plain and true statement, and for the purpose of showing you that was the view taken by the Southern friends of the measure in Congress, and certainly the view taken by myself, I proceed to read two or three extracts from a speech delivered by me in the House of Representations in 1954 hefer the helitographs and the initiation of the power of the fellowing amendment, as an additional section to the bill:

"And be it farther enacted, That the provision in the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa which declares it to be the true intent and Ranasa, which declares it to be the true intent and regulate their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, was intended to and does confer upon, or leave to the people of the Territories of Nebraska and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kanasa, which declares it to be the true intent and Kan

speech delivered by me in the House of Representatives, in 1854, before the bill passed Concass and Senator Douglas. Let me, however, do Mr. Douglas the justice to say he voted agains "We demand that all the citizens of the United it not because he did not believe the Territoria tates be allowed to enter the common territory, ith the Constitution alone in their hands. If that strument protects the title of the master to his

Irom Congress; and the relations of the Constitution to the subject we are willing to have decided by the courts of the United States."

Again:

"It is contended, on one hand, upon the idea of the equality of the States under the Constitution, and their common property in the Territories, that the citizens of the slaveholding States may remove to them with their slaves, and that the local legislators cannot rightfully exclude slavery while in a territorial condition; but it is conceded that the people may establish or prohibit it when they come to exercise the power of a sovereign State. On the other hand, it is said that slavery, being in derogation of common right, can exist only by force of positive law; and it is deemed that the Constitution furnishes this law for the Territories; and it is further claimed that the local legislature may establish or exclude it any time after the government is organized. As both parties appeal to the Constitution and base their respective arguments on opposite constitution."

Now bear with me while I read a very little from the opinion of the Supreme court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, rendered in the spring of 1857, and three years after the passage of the Kansas bill.

My friends, oceans of ink have been shed, and thousands of speeches have been made; all the catch-words of demagogues, and all possible forms of starting the question have been resorted to; eloquent appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people have been made in the discussion of this issue. Let us for a moment turn aside from this hot, seething, boiling caldron of partisan and demagogue warfare, to the calm, enlightened, judicial utterance of the most august tribunal on earth. [Repeated applause.] This

opinion was concurred in by all the judges, except two, and was delivered by the illustrious Chief Justice of the United States. In speaking of the organization of territory, the Court says:

"But as we have before said, it was acquired by the General Government, as the representative and trustee of the people of the United States, and it must therefore be held in that character for their common and equal benefit; for it was the people of the several States acting through their agent and representative, the General Government, who in fact acquired the territory in question; and the government holds it for their common use, until it shall be associated with the other States as a member of the Union."

No cent no demagagagairs no teach these laws are fer to the Supreme Court of the United States. That question was decided, as I have just shown you, by the court the year before this speech was made by Mr. Douglas, in which discussion they say neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature has power to exclude; but their only right and duty are to guard and protect. I have shown you that Mr. Douglas agreed to submit the question to that Court, and to abide by its decision. I quote Mr. Donglas again concerning what he calls the "abstract question" of the Constitutional right of Southern citizens to hold and enjoy their property in the Territories. The questions may be called "abstract," but it is one involving

a simple, clear, lucid, dispassionate exposition of a Constitutional truth. The Court proceed to say that until the time arrives when the territory is organized as a State, some kind of constitutional truth.

say that until the time arrives when the territory is organized as a State, some kind of government is necessary; but as to the power of Congress, and in this connection they say:

"But the power of Congress over the person or property of a citizen can never be a mere discretionary power under our Constitution and form of government. The powers of the government and the rights and privileges of the citizen are regulated and plainly defined by the Constitution itself.

"It matters not," says Mr. Douglas, "what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question, whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce or exclude it as day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulations."

It matters not," says Mr. Douglas, "what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question, whether slavery may or may not go may or may not go may or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulations."

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"It seems, however, to be supposed that there is a difference between property in a slave and other roperty, and that different rules may be applied to tin expounding the Constitution of the United tates. And the laws and usages of nations, and he writings of eminent jurists upon the relation of aster and slave, and their mutual rights and dues, and the powers which government may exerise over it, have been dwelt upon in the argument."

ter how it may decide, I will find means to evade it, if against me."

No. It is not for a statesman to point out to a subordinate legislative tribunal some device, whether it be non-action or unfriendly legislation, by which it may destroy a constitutional right. That looks almost as much like "higher law" as some other "higher law" we heard of further East. [Laughter and appliance."]

between the people of the United States and their Government—that the powers of the gov-not an honest man in all America" who can deny rement and the rights of the citizen under it are positive, and practical regulations plainly written down—and that no usages of other nations, or reasoning of their jurists upon the relations of master and slave can enlarge the powers of this Government, or take from the citizens of this Government, or take from the citizens the rights they have reserved, they say:

reserved; and since the Federal Government ging the anxious attention of your wisest and cannot do this, still less can it authorize a terribest men, engaging the attention of your highest torial government to exercise those powers It cannot confer on any local government, established by its authority, the power to violate the ple who want to know the truth.

gives Congress greater power over it, or which "You shall not force slavery down the throats of an entitles it to less protection than other property; unwill but the only power which Congress has, is the protecting the owner in his rights.

Mr. Douglas, in the same debate, in speaking I am content to stand upon these principles,

Mr. Douglas, in the same debate, in speaking of the attempt of his colleague to corece and opinion from him upon the question whether the Territorial Legislature had the power to exclude slave property before they became a State, said:

"My opinion in regard to the question which my colleague is trying to raise here has been well known to the Senate for years. It has been repeated over and over again. He tried the other day, as those associated with him used to do, two years ago, and last year, to ascertain what were my opinions on the spoint in the Nebraska bill; I told him it was a Justice, that they would charge me with baving urged a different view at home, though I had perviously many times avowed the same thing. My answer then was, and now is, that if the Constitution arries slavery there, let it go, and no power but the people of the same opinion here pending that question, and though I had previously many times avowed the same thing. My answer then was, and now is, that if the Constitution arries slavery there, let it go, and no power but the people of the same opinion here pending that question, and though I had previously many times a vowed the same thing. My answer then was, and now is, that if the Constitution arries slavery there, let it go, and no power but the people of the same opinion here pending that question to make the same thing. My answer then was, and now is, that if the Constitution arries slavery there, let it go, and no power but the people of the same opinion here pending that question to make the same thing. My answer then was, and now is, that if the Constitution of the same opinion here pending that question to make the same thing. My answer them was, and now is, that if the Constitution dearny it there, no power but the people of the same opinion here pending that question to make the same thing. My answer them was, and now is, that if the Constitution of the same opinion here pending the constitution of the same opinion here pending the power of a same opinion here pending the p

uestion.

Now bear with me while I read a very little

tribunal on earth. [Repeated applause.] This opinion was concurred in by all the judges, ex-

sociated with the other States as a memoer of the mion."

their property in the Territories. The questions may be called "abstract," but it is one involving the coupling of the States of this Union and the

confers, nor lawfully deny any right which it has reserved."

Then proceeding with Judicial exactitule:

"The rights of private property have been guarded with equal care. Thus the rights of property are united with the rights of person, and placed on the same ground, by the fifth amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, and property, without due process of law. And an act of Congress which deprives a citizen of the United States of his liberty or property, merely because he came himself, or brought his property into a particular territory of the United States, and who committed no offense against the laws, could hardly be dignified with the name of due process of law.

"The powers over person and property of which we speak, are not only not granted to Congress, but are in express terms denied, and they are forbidden to exercise them.

"And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is

are in express terms denied, and they are forbidden to exercise them.

"And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the power conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, thatit could not authorized a territorial government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the Constitution."

der the Nebraska bill!!"

Gentlemen, in answer to the accusations against me of first holding and then abandoning this doctrine, and which I have disproved, I have to say that it is not statesmanlike to agree to refer a controversy on a Constitutional point to the Supreme Court of the country, and when the Court has decided against you, to say the time of the country of the country. ter how it may decide. I will find means to evade

se over it, have been dwelt upon in the argument."

But, after showing that no law of nations stands

And now, if I were disposed to imitate an em-

ers of this Government, or take from the citizens the rights they have reserved, they say:

"And if the Constitution recognizes the right of property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, no tribunal acting under the authority of the United States, when the rit be legislative, executive or judicial, has a right to draw such a distinction, or deny to it the benefit of the provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of the government.

"Now, as we have already said in an earlier part

of private property against the enroacements of the government.

"Now, as we have already said in an earlier part of this opinion, upon a different point, the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution.

"And no word can be found in the Constitution which gives Congress a greater power over slave property, or which entitles property of that kind to less protection than property of any other description. The only power conferred is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights."

Now, my fellow-citizens, I cannot conceive of a simpler or clearer judicial exposition. The points of the opinion are briefly these: the territories have been acquired and are held by the Federal Government as trustee for the States,

Federal Government as trustee for the States, guage of the Supreme Court of the United States and the citizens of all the States may hold and itself? Do we not stand upon the Constitution as enjoy their property in them until they take on the functions of sovereignty, and are admitted into the Union.

Refer to the state of the Court, and do we not express our reasons in temperate, manly, and respectful arguments? The language in which the Supreme

into the Union.

The language in which the Supreme
The citizen enters the common territory with
the Constitution in his hand, and the Federal
it, and the manner in which it is stated by the Government can exercise no power over his person or property beyond what that instrument confers, nor lawfully deny any right which it has

The question should be discussed on the strict-Constitution

Between slave property and other property, no distinction exists; property in slaves is recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and there is no word in that instrument which are the constitution of the United States, and there is no word in that instrument which are the constitution. The question should be discussed on the strict est principles of the Constitution, diversed of all prejudice and passion. Yet this is the style of appeal commonly employed by Mr. Douglas and the most heated of his followers:

> The argument consists of an appeal to the pasupled with the duty, of guarding and sions of one section of the Union against the owner in his rights.

himself has sometimes admitted, that under our system, slave property stands upon the same footing with other property. The Supreme Court viously in the Senate that if the Constitution care the same footing, and it has the same right to protection, and that all property alike must be guardislative authority, and the sum of it is that the ed and protected in the common territories as about "forcing slavery down the throats of an unwilling people." This is the mode of treating this but the assertion of wholly inconsistent positive this but the assertion of wholly inconsistent positive the property of th questions of Constitutional right and private proptions?

Substitute the word "property" for the word "slaves," since slave and other property have the same speech: been shown to stand on the same footing, and see how it would read: "You shall not force "slavery" down the

throats of an unwilling people."
"You shall not force "property" down the throats of an unwilling people." [Laughter and

Why, the territorial authority is the creature of Congress; Congress is the creature of the Constitution; the Constitution is the creature of the States-and here you would have a little territorial legislature three or four degrees removed from the original source of power, with the right to exclude all States of the Union with all their property from their own domains. [Applause.] This is the irresistible conclusion. These are not the doctrines of the Constitutional Democra-These are not the doctrines of entucky Opposition, or at least they were st year. These are not the doctrines of the Constitution itself. These are sectional doctrines; [cheers] these are not the doctrines that make for the peace and harmony of the Union of the States. [Cheers.] And forsooth because we will not take them and abandon the whole practice of the Government and the decision of the Supreme Court; because we will not bow down to a doctrine that deprives us of our rights-we are bolt-

here, my friends, I want to say a word about the doctrine of non-intervention which is adroitly mixed up with the phrases "popular sovereignty" and "squatter sovereignty," with a view be so relieved."]

and through the Constitution of their country.

eminent statesmen, have been invoked to sustain this doctrine of Territorial power, and the compromises of 1850 have been invoked for any human being will pretend to charge them the same purpose. I assert that from 1848 down to the period when this false doctrine, repugnant alike to the Constitution and reason, was thrust upon the country, no respectable political party held the opinion that a territorial legislature had the right to define or exclude property, pending the territorial condition. When did Clay ever hold such doctrines? When were such doctrines ever embodied in the compromise measures of 1850? The legislation of that period shows that non-intervention was meant to apply equally to Congress and to the territorial government.

The statesmen of that day looked to the period when they should come into the Union as a State. as the time when the Territorial authorities might act on the subject of property, and hold or exclude the slave property of the South. [Ap-

Time will not allow me to do much more than state these propositions, but I will read short extracts from the celebrated report made by the Committee of Thirteen, (of which Mr. Clay was chairman,) which resulted in the Compromise Measures of 1850. It is calm, lucid, has no clap trap phrases, and in its tone is like the clear and elevated language of the Supreme Court:

"It is high time that the wounds which it has in flicted should be healed up and closed, and that t "It is high time that the wounds which it has inflieted should be healed up and closed, and that to
avoid in all future time the agitation which must be
produced by the conflict of opinion on the slavery
question—existing as this institution does in some of
the States, and probibited as it is in others, the true
principle which ought to regulate the action of
Congress in forming Territorial governments for each
newly acquired domain, is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the Territory acquired, so
long as it retains the Territorial form of government,
leaving it to the people of such Territory when they
have attained to a condition which entitles them to
admission as a State, to decide for themselves the
question of the allowance or prohibition of domesuestion of the allowance or prohibition of domes-ic slavery." [Applause—A voice, "That is true doc-

That, gentlemen, was non-intervention in 1850. It was no interference to exclude by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature, but to leave the question to be decided by the people, when they come to form their State Constitution. It is as much a violation of the doctrine of non-intervention for a Territorial Legislature, under Mr. Douglas'

the same time, in the Senate, upon this question of Territorial power:

were known, one of the oldest and most eminent of Territorial power:

"We have always gone upon the ground that these tunder the protection or patronage of the general government. The Territorial Legislature has a constitution prescribed by Congress. They have no power not given by that Congress. They have no power not given by that Congress. They must act within the limits of the constitution granted them by Congress, or else their acts become void. The people under the Territorial government are not a sovereignty; they do not constitute a sovereignty, and do not possess any of the rights incident to sovereignty. If they are if you so please to denominate it, in a state of inchoate government and sovereignty. If we well consider this question upon the ground of our practice during the last half century. I think we will find one way of disposing of it. It is our duty to provide for the people of the Territory a government to keep the peace, to secure their property, to assign to them a subordinate legislative authority, to see that the protection of their persons and the security of their property are all regularly provided for, and to maintain them in that state when the same footing with the original state when the same footing with the original states."

We are now left only to compare Mr. Bell with state when they are all regularly growing the same footing with the original states."

Do you suppose that Daniel Webster, after the

Do you suppose that Daniel Webster, after the opinion of the Supreme Court which I have read to you, would have considered it becoming in him as an American statesman, to point out some con trivance or device by which the Territorial Legis lature could violate the constitutional rights of the States. Not he! Nor would Mr. Clay, nor any of the great and good men who illustrated the earlier days of your history. [Cheers.]

Why, how is it with these Territorial govern ments? From the beginning they have been regarded as subordinate and temporary, without any attribute of sovereignty. Their judges, and Governors, and most of the other offithe daily expenses of the Legislature which they which that very property contributes by taxation! be conclusive. mon domain of the United States, the States and Can a British cruiser come up and take these the galaxy of the Union. [Loud applause.] slaves from the deck of the vessel and say they are free, because slavery is local and they are not within the limits of any State? No. What, then, protects them? Nothing but the deck of an American ship and the flag of the United "You're not."] Born within sight of this spot States. The property is upon the common domain of the Union, and the flag of America protects it; and if it does it on the deck of a ship, it does it in the Territories, which are likewise the States, and other stations of public trust, I invite

in a speech made by the Senator from Illinois, in or such an imputation. [Cheers.] I will not de Petersburg, Va., he uses the following language grade the dignity of my declaration on this subto the people of that State:

"You have the same right, under the Constitution, to go and carry your property into the Territories that I have mine. You have the same right to carry your staves, or your cattle, or your horses, that I have to carry any property that I possess, When you get there, you and I stand on a footing of exact equality under the law. You bring your property with you subject to the local law, and I bring mine with me subject to the same local law."

Observe he saws you have the same right property and the same right property with the same local law."

The same right, under the Constitution, act, to disclose an utterance, to reveal a thought of the States. [Loud cheers. A voice—"He couldn't do it."]

No, my friends, the man does not live, in or out of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, no matter how exalted his station or character, who has nower enough to connect my name successfully. "You have the same right, under the Constitution.

of the United States has, as I have shown, decided that under the Constitution it stands upon away. Now, he says when you get there, it is Yet we hear the accusation they can drive it out against the Constitution. What is it but trifling with the intelli-

gence of the people?
Again, says that distinguished gentleman, in

"Congress never yet passed a law for the protection of any man's property in a Territory. Every ann who goes to a Territory with his wife, hi hildron, his servants, and his property, is subject the local law, and relies upon local law for his protection."

Let us see if that is so. Congress has done it in many instances. I happened to meet, the other day, with a striking case, in which it did so. In 1834, when great statesmen were in the Senate and the House, and Jackson was President of the United States, the territory of Florida undertook to lay a tax on the slaves of non-residents higher than on the slaves of residents. dents of Virginia and other States appealed to Congress to oblige the Territorial Legislature to refrain from discriminating against their property. The committee of Congress say they "think that Congress should always protect the property of citizens of the United States when subjected to the operations of unjust legislation by territorial governments;" and they reported a bill enacting that all such acts as those complained of should be "null and void," and further, that an attempt by any one to enforce said acts, passed by the Leg islative Council of the Territory of Florida, should be punished by fine and imprisonment. The bill passed Congress, and was approved by President Jackson. Now would it not be an insult to your ers, demagogues, secessionists, disunionists!understandings to say that this was not an inter-ference by Congress to protect property against [Continued applause.] The distinguished Senator of Illinois said at Norfolk we are a "faction and must be destroyed." When we are destroyed, they will have struck their daggers through the encroachments of the Territorial Legislature? Yet Mr. Douglas says that Congress "never yet passed a law for the protection of any man's property in a territory;" but that "he must always rely on the local law." Of course I do not doubt that he believes the statement; but I relieve his

Fellow-citizens, the principles I have tried fee The names of Ciay, Webster, and other bly to vindicate here, are the principles upon any human being will pretend to charge them with purposes of disunion. If they are the principles of the Constitution and the Union, th are Constitutional and Union men. [Cries of "that's so.] And yet, for two or three months back, you have heard loud and incessant clamor are a disunion organization, who seek to break up this Confederacy of States. My friends, I hardly know, so far as it is a personal charg against myself, how to answer it. [A voice, "Tell

> The whole stock in trade of many anonymous writers and wandering orators all over the country, is "disunion"—"disuniou."—"This man and is party attempt to break up the Union of the You may appeal to them by reason in You say, these are the principles of the Constitution, as determined by the practice of the Government. The answer is—"disunion." You may say they are the principles of the Constitution as determined by the highest Judicial ribunal of the land. The answer is-"disunion You may say, "we are asserting principles thus sanctioned, by means of reason and the ballot ox, and under the Constitution;" and still, the large number of young gentlemen who are en-gaged in enlightening the people upon the Con-stitution of the country by the ringing of bells, with tongues as long and heads as empty as the bells they ring, shout—"disunion." [Prolonged laughter and cheers.]
>
> From sources yet more eminent comes the ac-

cusation, that I and the political organization with which I am connected, are laboring for the dis-ruption of the Confederacy. I do not reply now to what Mr. Douglas says all over New England, in Virginia, and wherever he goes, because may be quite natural for a gentleman who feels as profound a personal interest as he does in pend ng questions, to think that any man who oppose im must be a disunionist. [Cheers and laugh ter.] Indeed, by his declaration we must be all lisunionists in Kentucky; for he declares that those who assert that the Territorial Legislature has no power to exclude slave property, and that Congress should interfere for its protection when necessary, are in effect disunionists; and that i what the whole Legislature and all the people of

would be for Congress to introduce it by positive law.

Kentucky said last year. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, even in our own State, where I certainly thought my character and antecedent were known, one of the oldest and most eminent of our public men has not indeed said that I am

"We are now left only to compare Mr. Bell with the third candidate who stands in opposition—Mr. Breekinridge. And here again, as in respect to Mr. Douglas, my objection is not to the candidate as an individual. I should hope that Mr. Breekinridge was not a disunion man. [A voice—Yes, he is.] He ought not to be. He belongs to a tribe of faithful, devoted Union men—the tribe of Kentuckians, [Great applause.] He must have been seduced away from the path of his duty, far from the path in which all the impulses of his blood ought to carry him, if he has become a disunionist. But Mr. Breekinridge has made himself the head of a party. He is part and parcel of the present purpose of that party; and, as in the case of Mr. Lincoln, we must judge of his public course by the party that he consents to represent."

Fellow-citizens, I thank my venerable and distinguished friend for the lingering hope he ye entertains that I am not a disunionist. [Laughter cers, are appointed by the President and Senate and paid out of the public treasury; and even me personally the benefit of a doubt, and for this too I thankshim. [Renewed cheers.] As to my invoke to exclude your property from the Territories, are paid out of the treasury from money to in that direction, I may speak of it presently. My object is now to relieve myself, personally, from [Applause.] The practice of the government never has warranted this new doctrine. Take an illustration which has always seemed to me to The theory is, that in the com-the United States, the States and [Applause and laughter.] In passing, I may say their citizens are on a footing of equality and entitled to the protection of their persons and property. This sounds like a national and constitutional doctrine. Now suppose that a vessel were going out of the port of Norfolk for another port, laden with freight, and having on board also a recently from far off Oregon, he has been in all number of slaves. It is said that property in slaves under our system is local, and cannot get beyond State limits without special legislation. in peace and war, and bears on his person endur-This ship gets beyond one league from shore, and ing memorials of his patriotism and courage is in the open sea, beyond the limits of any State. His last act of treason was to add another star to

When a man is before the people for Common domain of the Union. [Loud applause.]
One other word on this general subject. I see antecedents which would sanction such a charge ject by epithets; but I proudly challenge the bit terest enemy I may have on earth to point out an

Observe, he says you have the same right, power enough to connect my name successfully under the Constitution, to go and carry your with the slightest taint of disloyalty to the Con-

tion, what is there in the principles upon which I stand? It is not pretended that these resolutions which relate to the acquisition of Cuba, the Pacific Railroad, the rights of naturalized citizens, &c., contain disunion sentiments. It must then be, if anywhere, in the resolutions as to property in territories, and its protection. I will read these two resolutions, and you can judge whether they accord with the Constitution, the decision of the Supreme Court, and the practice of the government as I have shown it to-day.

ment as I have shown it to-day.

1. Resolved, That the government of a Territory, organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory without their rights of either person or property being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

2. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

These are the principles we grow. Are there

These are the principles we avow. Are they Constitutional? Are they just? Are they sectional? If they are constitutional, they are not sectional, for the Constitution covers the whole Union. [Cheers.] Why, he who stands upon the Constitution can neither be sectional nor a dis-unionist. I have shown you that these principles are taken almost word for word from the pinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, and we find they are supported by almost all the precedents and practice of the government. They are principles upon which we may well live and by which we may well be willing to die. [Cheers.] They are important; they are exalted character and reputation vital. They concern the rights of person and They concern the rights of person and be minute or unimportant, for they concern the honor and equality of the States. What has been the position of Kentucky upon that plat- Court may be, can lawfully exclude slave form? You remember the position taken by the candidates for Governor of this State last year? Both held that Territorial Legislature may then expel it by hostile laws. The tures have no power to exclude our property, and each contended that every department of

principles:

1. Resolved, That the Democratic party in Kentucky believe that the Government of the United States holds the public domain in trust for the benefit of all the citizens of the respective States, and that Congress possesses the power, and in the faithful discharge of its trust is bound to exercise the power, when it shall be necessary, to protect the citizens or inhabitants of any Territory in the use and enjoyment of every species of property; but that neither the Congress of the United States nor any legislative agent of Congress can, by legislative enactment, or by unfriendly legislation, deprive the owner of his property, or restrict or restrain him in the use of the same.

Again: The Senate of Kentucky, last winter,

Again: The Senate of Kentucky, last winter, a unanimous vote of both parties, declared these principles to be important, Constitutional, and true, by the following resolution, which I must read, it is so apt, so pertinent, so conclu

"Resolved, That the Territories are the common property of the Union, and as a field for the expansion of the institutions and the development of the energies of an advancing and progressive people, are open to the citizens of all the States; and that there exists no power in the General Government or the government of a Territory, during its continuance as such, and until having attained sufficient population it shall have formed a constitution and been admitted into the Union, to impair the right of any citizen migrating thereto in the ownership and any citizen migrating thereto in the conjoyment of any species of property recognized by the laws of any one of that this right having been solemnly a decisions of our highest judicial trib be guarded by suitable laws, faithfulled; and if, in any case, a Territoria should assail that right by unfriendly experience should show that existing adequate for its protection, it will the of the General Government in the adequate for its protection, it will then be the during of the General Government in the exercise of i powers—legislative, judicial, and executives—eac acting within its appropriate sphere, to proble sue security and protection as the exigencies of the ocasion may demand."

A similar resolution was unanimously agreed to in the House of Representatives of the Legis-

What is all this, but adopting in principle and language, the opinion of the Supreme Court, and the resolutions I have read of the National Democratic Convention? Both parties in Kentucky, and constitutional last year, by loud and unreaat the polls, twelve months ago, and by unanimous soning clamor? Are they to be driven, terrified votes in both branches of the Legislature, have staggered, and bewildered by idle cries of "dis-

port of these principles, the individual authority eracy, has the spirit of the Commonwealth sunk of one of our most venerable statesmen. I want the authority of Mr. Crittenden himself. [Ap- and cheers.] Such were not the men who lair Union of these States, I do not hesitate to say, Now the question is one of the equal rights of that in my opinion that eminent gentleman is dethat in my opinion that eminent gentleman is devoted to the Union. I do not believe he would indeed just behind this outpost lie all our other advocate principles which he believed were unconstitutional or calculated to destroy the Union, and if I can have his sanction and indorsement for the principles I advocate, surely it will go a great way in proving that they are constitutional, and the true Union principles. I hold in my hand the Journal of the United States Senate, for the tion was adopted by an overwhelming vote:

Resolved, That the union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members; and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States, in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either nelation to persons or property in the Territories, which are the common possessions of the United States, so as to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally assured to those of every other State."

Mr. Crittenden's vote is on record, in the affirmative, on that resolution. On the same day, the following resolution passed the Senate:

"Resolved, That neither Congress nor a Territo-rial Legislature, whether by direct legislation, or legislation of an indirect or unfriendly character, possess power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common territories and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condi-tion remains"

resolution also passed the Senate:

"Resolved, That if experience should at any time prove that the judicial and executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the territorial government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency, within the limits of its constitutional powers."

declaring that these questions are not minute or unimportant—that the Union of the States rests upon the principles of the Constitution, the Union upon equality of rights among its members; that and the Enforcement of the Laws. neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature has that there is scarcely a man in this ass the power to annul or impair the constitutional perhaps very few North or South-who will admi right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common territories and there enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains; and that if such right be assailed as to the best mode of sustaining the Constitution by the Territorial Legislature, it becomes necestion, and the character of the laws to be enforced sary for Congress to interfere to protect it; presaly the principle upon which we stand to-day. Massachusetts, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio-

Mr. Crittenden, a few days after, followed these are for the Union; but it is their own when any Territorial authority will be so reckless of its constitutional obligations as to make it necessary for Congress or the other branches of the Government to interfere for the protection of personal rights and private property. [Cheers.]
But in the speech to which I refer, he sustains the position I occupy, in language which compares well with that of the Supreme Court itself.

"My idea upon that subject, Mr. President, without a shadow of doubt, is that a territorial government is the mere creature of Congress, made and fashioned by Congress as it pleases, with what forections it pleases, with what power it thinks proper to confer; that all these powers are liable to be resumed at any time, or to be fashiond and centrolled and

stitution and Union of my country. [Applause. A voice—"No, you'd die first."]

But, fellow-citizens, if there be nothing in my character or antecedents to justify this accusation. Character of antecedents to justify this accusation. Since the United States. I know of nothing in the Congress of the United States. I know of nothing in the Congress of the United States. ie Congress of the United States. Taken were ignty in this country, no supreme politiower, except that originally vested in the people United States. They are the natural deposites; they are the natural owners of everything appears power or sovereignty. They have, to further than the state of the state The whole, then, of this sovereignty, exists, as to that part not delegated, in the people. As to that part which they have delegated, that is in Congress; and here is the disposition of the whole sovereign supreme power of this country. None has been delegated to any one else. None, certainly has been delegated to the territorial governments."

Further on in the same speech, Mr. Crittenden employs the following language:

employs the following language:

"As the Territorial government has no sovereign or independent right to act on this subject, the Supreme Court of the United States, having determined that every citizen of the United States may go into that Territory carrying his slaves with him, and holding them there, my opinion is, that the Constitution is to protect that property which it has authorized to go there. Of course, that is a logical conclusion. It seems to me it is unquestionable. To assert my right to go there, to carry my property there, and to enjoy that property, and then to say there is anybody stronger or mightier or more sovereign than the Constitution, says I shall have and enjoy, or shall expel me from the place where the Constitution says I may go, I can imagine nothing so inconsistent and so contradictory. I say, therefore, when the proper or extreme case occurs; when property going there under the sanction of the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the Inside States, shall require such interpretation that in, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the nited States, shall require such interposition, that is the duty of Congress to interpose and grant protein. Give it, and give it adequately. That is my

Nobly and well said, in language worthy of his

Mr. Douglas says, and makes the acceptance of They cannot be abstract, they cannot it the condition on which he will consent to administer the government, that a Territorial Legis Government must protect it when it became necessary. Mr. Joshua F. Bell, I believe, went a step further in thinking the time had now arrived when it was necessary for the government to interpose. The Congressional conventions of both parties, mightier than the Constitution, that can take with scircely an exception, and their nominees for Congress, indorsed these principles. The State Democratic Convention on the 8th of January last adopted by an overwhelming vote the following resolution, which embraces precisely the same [Applause.] I derive some satisfaction from the parties. fact that the Hon. John J. Crittenden, whose name and authority will go far in this Union, has declared, by his speeches and votes in the Senate, that the principles upon which we stand are con

stitutional and true. [Cheers.]
Fellow-citizens, I cannot enlarge: I appeal to
you if I have not conclusively repelled the accusations against me, and if I have not shown that it is neither I nor the Constitutional Democracy, but Mr. Douglas, who departed from the agree-

ment of the Kansas bill. Then passing to a more extended view, we have seen that these principles have been sanctioned by the practice of the government; affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal in the world: voted to be true by both political parties in Kentucky in 1859; unanimously asserted by both branche of the Legislature, and by an overwhelming ma ority of the whole Democratic party in State Convention, and declared by Mr. Crittenden himself, in the most solemn form, to be not only constitutional, but to be sound and true—essential to the rights and equality of the States. [Cheers. Surely these things make a pyramid of authority and argument in their support, which ought to commend them, if not to the adoption, certainly to the grave and candid consideration of all mer who wish to know the truth. And I have tried to sustain them by legitimate facts and argument. I am not conscious of having appealed to any

Fellow-citizens, these principles will give us peace and prosperity; they will preserve the equality and restore the harmony of the States. They will make every man feel that in his personal rights and rights of property he stands on a foot ing of equality in the domain common to all the States. [Cheers.] They have their root in the Constitution, and no party can be sectional which maintains constitutional principles. And are we to be driven from their maintenance? Is ou State to be twisted round the fingers of politicians as they would twist a gum-elastic thread? Are declared that these principles are Constitutional, and vital to the interests and honor of the State.

Surely I might pause here, but I want, in suphression of the State.

Surely I might pause here, but I want, in suphression of the state. the authority of Mr. Crittenden himself. [Ap-plause] Gentlemen, whatever doubts he may the foundation of this State. Such were not ave as to my fidelity to the Constitution and the those who maintained our independence in 1798. the freedom of speech, and whether the friend less foreigner might be driven from the country for reasons to be locked up in the breast of th President. Need I recite the glorious part Vir ginia and Kentucky played in that great drama Many States replied to their resolutions by stig matizing them as disunionists; but, undeterred be threats and false principles, they inaugurated political revolution which saved the Con and your liberties. [Cheers.] Now, in 1860, does Kentucky dare to defend the Constitution agains senseless outcries? Does she dare to assert the equality of the States, and her own rights in the confederacy? They are hers by the current o ment; hers by the sanction of judicial authority Then, will she fly from them-driven by clamor of bells and noisy orators, or will she stand upon them brave and self-poised, and maintain alike her rights, the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers, and cries of "We'll stand by

Fellow-citizens, if my strength will last, can bear with me a little longer? [A voice, 'Yes, a week; go on!"]
I know of but one political organization which

Mr. Crittenden's vote is recorded in favor of this resolution. On the same day the following The Republican organization holds precisely op posite principles. They say we have no rights in the territories with our property. They say Con gress has a right to exclude it, and it is its dut to do so; but they are somewhat indifferent of this point as long as they are quite sure it will be done by the territorial legislature.

In regard to the platform adopted by the con vention which nominated Mr. Bell, of Tennessee Mr. Crittenden's name is recorded in favor of and Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, I have onl to say that certainly it announces no principle a Then I have the vote of my respected friend all upon this subject. Gentlemen tell us they are

Mr. Seward, of New York, Mr. Burlingame, tified with the anti-slavery party, will tell you the resolutions by a speech in the Senate, which I find reported in the "Daily Globe," the official stitution; but they construe the Constitution s organ of that body. It is true that Mr. Critten-den expressed a hope that the time might never are for the Enforcement of the Laws; but the come when it would be necessary for Congress to intervene to protect these rights in the territories. I also trust that the time may never come the Laws," they shake hands with you on that ut you cannot agree on a single Heaven afterwards. [Laughter and cheers.]

Then this platform, gentlemen, declares practically nothing, and I have nothing more to say about it. ["Good! good!"]

But the platform I have read to you does con tain a distinct enunciation of certain principles which touch the rights of property and person in the territories, and which declare the equal rights We appeal to you not in behal. of any individual, but to stand by your own principles, resting as they do on the Constitution of

That, gentlemen, would seem to exhaust the Sound men, with Constitutional princimaintain by reason and the ballot-box. Really this would seem to exhaust the question.

But, it is said, although I am not a disunionist,

and the principles I maintain are Constitutional and true, yet the object of the organization by which I have been nominated is to break up this Confederacy! and I suppose they have selected no me as the tool with which to execute that scheme. A voice-"A bad instrument!" Cheers.

I have no doubt a great many gentlemen in the Southern States of the Union think that their constitutional rights will never be recognized. A few are, perhaps, per se disunionists; though I doubt if there are fifty such in the Union, aside from the Abolitionists of the Garrison school. Undoubtedly, a number of gentlemen who were dissatisfied with the comp measures of 1850 now prefer me for the Presidency, and sustain me on this platform; and if I could descend to count noses, I doubt not there are many more of the several forms. are many more of the same character who sustain other gentlemen, upon platforms not so constitutional and desirable as mine. [Cheers.] What is the charge? Nearly the entire delegations of majority of the States, made this nomination, and it is sustained by the masses of the Southern emocracy and by strong organizations in most of the Northern States. Do they mean to say that these masses were disunionists? Why genIt will be, gentlemen, for the Democracy of tlemen, the country is in a bad way if this be so. But the charge is a reckless one. The entire delegations from California and Oregon united in my nomination and affirmed our principles. Are these countenance such a movement. nomination and affirmed our principles. Are these disunion States? They lie thousands of miles away from our domestic strifes. What have they things I had intended to say [Cries of "go on."] said or done that could lead any man to suppose that they would break up the Union of the States? They are impartial arbitrators of this dispute; and me to do so. they tell our Northern brethren they must do justice and give equality in the Union, and thus I stand. alone can they maintain the Union and the Con-

disunionists? Are three fourths of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives disunionists? Are all the eminent men throughout the Union, who sustain this cause, disunion-

the people of Kentucky, and equally, to the surprise and delight of the gentlemen engaged in it, the scheme succeeded better than they expected. I am sure that the sober, second thought of the people will recall them to the maintenance of their well considered opinions. Kentucky will never abandon a principle which she has declared to be applause.] the principle of the Constitution and the Union.

[Loud applause.]

I will not answer the newspaper accusations that this gentleman and the other gentleman who have held extreme opinions, support me themen of far more extreme opinions support the other candidates. What, if A, B, C, and D, whose oninions you do not like, thinking better of a certain that they do of a certain that the abandoned principles she beautiful."] upon one half the confederacy?

Gentlemen, it is unworthy. Judge men by their antecedents and by the principles supported by the mass of their advocates. Do that, and if you find the man unexceptionable, and the princi ples true, what brave man will be deterred from his support by a false clamor of disunion? I never could understand how it was sectional to assert a Constitutional right, for I have always regarded the Constitution as covering the whole country. [Cheers.]

But while you are wrangling among yourselves, there are disunionists all over the country, working, and working actively, for the overthrow of the Union of the States. They are those who deny Constitutional rights; for upon the Constitution the Union rests. They are those who all over the North are engaged to-day in trampling under foot, without shame, the plainest rights guaranteed to us by the Federal Constitution. [Cheers.] The Governor of the State of Ohio refuses to deliver up a man indicted for felony in Kentucky, because, he says, under the laws of Ohio it is no crime to steal a negro. To-day, in the State of Wisconsin, a man indicted for a forcible rescue from the custody of the Marshal of the United States, is protected by a mob, whose lawless proceedings seem to be sustained by pubtive slave law be executed, except here and there along the border? How many of the States in the North have passed laws making it an offense. to be punished by fine and imprisonment, to aid the officers of the United States in executing the law in regard to the return of fugitive slaves? Six or eight, I believe. Look at these things, Look at the concentration of anti-slavery opinion. Look at the gradual advance, year after year, of unconstitutional encroachments. See yourselves environed and closed in upon with steady and relentless steps. State after State enacting laws, making it penal in the people to assist the officers of the United States to execute the laws which protect your rights; armed mobs making rescues from the Marshal and refusing to surrender prisoners; a thorough anti-slavery opinion maturing and taking the form of political action in the North ern States; inroads in every direction—at Harper's Ferry; arsons in Texas; the South environed and beset; the Constitution thrown with contempt into her face; the purpose avowed to exclude her from all the vast common domain of the Union, and thus to begin that "irrepressible conflict" which must end in the abolition of slavery in the States. [Applause.] And yet, when a political organization ventures to protest, in Constitutional language—to ask for Constitutional rights—those rights which you have said are yours, having no ear to hear, no eye to see, no voice of censure to rebuke these unconstitutional encroachments, you turn upon and stab, with clamorous cries of disunion, your own rights, [applause,] and like the Jews, when Titus beseiged their city, instead of defending the temple of your liberties, you waste the precious hours in insane wranglings and mutual accusations. [Renewed cheers.]

A single word upon another point. It is said on the content of the protection of the Union, and thus to be gin that "irrepressible conflict" which must end in the abolition of slavery in the States. [Applause,] and like the Jews, when Titus beseiged their city, instead of defending the temple of your liberties, you waste the precious hours in insane wranglings and mutual accusations. [Renewed cheers.]

A single word upon another point. It is said only the proposal propo unconstitutional encroachments. See yourselves PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY

you waste the precious hours in insane wranglings and mutual accusations. [Renewed cheers.]

A single word upon another point. It is said that Mr. Lincoln, representing the most offensive principles before the country, ought to be defeated, and that I am the only man in the way of his defeat. I agree he ought to be defeated. I agree that he represents the most obnoxious principles in issue in this canvass. I agree that his principles are clearly unconstitutional, and, if the Republican party should undertake to carry them out, they will destroy the Union. But does any one pretend that Mr. Lincoln will carry a single out, they will destroy the Union. But does any one pretend that Mr. Lincoln will carry a single one pretend that Mr. Lincoln will carry a single Southern State, in any event? Was Mr. Douglas CRAUX'S FRENCH PREVENTIVE POWDERS. the defeat of Mr. Lincoln, as many of the wisest men in the East thought? Of the details of that I know nothing. Did not the Democratic State Convention in Pennsylvania, before the National Convention assembled, nominate an electoral ticket and place it before the people, and did not a large majority of the State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, after the disruption at Baltimore, propose that the people of Pennsylvania should vote for this electoral ticket, without any change, and that those electors should vote for whoever could defeat Mr. Lincoln? Was not that recommended? And did not Mr. Douglas, declaring that "oil and water could not mix," say his friends should not vote for this electoral ticket; but should nominate one devoted to him alone; which every child knows has not a chance to carry that State; while it is equally sure, if the recommendation of the State Central Comtant of the recommendation of willing to unite in the only practical mode for the defeat of Mr. Lincoln, as many of the wisest men in the East thought? Of the details of that mittee had been acceded to, the united vote of those who prefer that gentleman and myself would defeat Mr. Lincoln. [Cheers.] The same thing may be predicated, in almost the same language, of New Jersey and other States. But no. We who stand upon the principles I have vindicated nave nothing to do with us! And so he breaks up the only mode by which in the opinion of the regular organization of those States, Mr. Lincoln can be defeated.

Now, as I have said, Mr. Lincoln can in no event carry a single Southern State of this Union.

event carry a single Southern State of this Union; may6 w&t-wtf

Now, if it be true that I am not a disunionist, and with them, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and and with them, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and California would make a majority, so that the vocate are the principles of the Constitution, will it not be pretty difficult to fasten disunion on sound men, with constitutional principles? [Cries of "That's so."] policy of one man and his violent adherents.

Loud cheers.] ples, which are affirmed in the mode recognized in American politics, and which we propose to North the surest mode by which the Democratic Not content with attempting to defeat at the organization might control the result at the next lection, this gentleman has turned his headlong course to the South. And what, I ask, is his object in coming South? Does he expect, do you expect, does any sane man expect that he carry a single Southern State. [Cries of "No,

It is said his friends claim Missouri. I will not enter into particulars about that. Suppose he Gentlemen, I do not think any man will charge can. Yet I think he has no more chance for Misme, in my public address to the people, with want souri than I have for Massachusetts. What other er State, from Maryland to the Rio Grande, will any honest gentleman say, he expects him to carry? And you, gentlemen of the Opposition party, who stand on principle, answer-what object do you think he must have in coming South. [A voice-"He can't carry five thousand in Tennes

Some gentleman says he will not carry five

Is it not, then, his object in coming South, to demoralize the Democratic organization in every State in the South, [A voice—"That's so,"] for the purpose of losing to the Democratic masses the organization of these States, their candidates, and their principles, and throwing the States into the hands of their political opponents—that pur-

Kentucky, and for the gentlemen of the Opposition party, who believe our principles sound and constitutional, to determine whether they will

things I had intended to say. [Cries of "go on My physical indisposition makes it impossible for

I am not ashamed of the principles upon which

I am not ashamed of the reasons by which Are a majority of the Senators in Congress friends that support me. I am not ashamed of the the tone, bearing, and character of our whole or ganization. [Applause. A voice—"The truth will prevail."]

ists? My friends, the charge is baseless and absurd.

Tes, the tittle and prejudices of men, but those passions and prejudices of men, but those passions and prejudices. Yes, the truth will prevail. You may smother Advantage has been taken of the levalty of will subside; and the fruth will reappear as the rock reappears above the receding tide. I believe this country will yet walk by the light of these principles. Bright and fixed, as the rockof the built light-house in the stormy sea, they will abide, a perpetual beacon, to attract the political

People of Kentucky, you never abandoned a

will you, for this, fasten the stigma of disunion await the triumph of the truth. [Prolonged applause.]

WOODFORD LAND FOR SALE

THIS land is situated about 4 miles from Versailles, near Greer's Creek Church, between Shryock's Ferry turnpike road and White's Landing IT CONTAINS 173 3-4 ACRES; 100 or more in cultivation, the remainder in pasture. We will sell upon the easiest terms, and will give

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OLD Cash Stand, on Main Street, a fine assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be sold low. A fine assortment of extra low price Skirts, direct from the New York manufactory. Also, a fine lot of Three-ply lugrain and Stair Carpets, and Oil Cloths, Table Linen, Napkins, Boiles Linen, and Cotton Sheeting, extra heavy, nine and ten quarter: 1 inen and Cotton Towels, Diaper and Crash; cheap Linens, and great variety of other Goods, which is offered at v ry low Cash prices; remnant and fannel Berage Goods; old stock sold at half price. Remember the place: LAMPTON'S OLD CASH STAND, MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

j. 24 w&tw-tf.

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FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GENERAL JOSEPH LANE, OF OREGON.

THURSDAYSEFTEMBER 13, 1860.

We shall be ready to fill orders for sunder it now from that stand." Bre ckinridge's speech, in pamphlet form,

book of politicians and patriots.

THE CHANCES IN CONGRESS.

Facts Speak Louder Than Words! AND FIGURES DON'T LIE!!

heedless of the clamor of demagogues, decide John P. Verree, Rep.; John Kine, Douglas; Jno. for yourselves which of the tickets now in Bell Robinson, Union. Fourth, Wm. Kelley, the field has the best chance of being elected Rep.; William Morgan, Douglas. Fifth, Wm. over the Black Republican candidates.

Article XII of the amendments to the U.S. Constitution prescribes the mode of election,

Constitution prescribes the mode of election, viz:

Article XII.—The electors shall met in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballost the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots, the person worded for as President, and of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall, each number of votes for President, the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the voted for as President, the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the voted for as President, the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the voted for as President, the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the voted for as President, the House of Representatives, and the votes for President when over the right of choice shall devote upon thember of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall consist of a member of votes as Vice President, shall act as President, the shall not choose a President when over the right of choice shall devote upon thember of the death or other constitutional disability of the President shall be the Vice President, is such that the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number of Senators

tion would devolve under the Constitution, is already elected. The politics and preferences of its members are well known. We Carolina. Why this attempt then to get up a subjoin what would be the result of a ballot ticket for Douglas and Johnson? Are the friends of Mr. Douglas more hostile to the election of for President and Vice President if the elec- Breckinridge and Lane than to the election of Bell tion gets into Congress-slave States in italics, and Everett? free States in Roman letters:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Arkansas, California, Florida,

Louisiana,

Mississippi, Misso. Oregon, th Caroli Missouri, Texus,

Total, 13.

LINCOLN STATES. Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Indiana, Pennsylvania. Maine. Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire.

Total, 15. DOUGLAS STATES. Illinois. Total; 1.

BELL STATES. Tennessee. Total, 1.

STATES DIVIDED. Kentucky, Between Breck, and Bell. Maryland, North Carolina \

> Total, 3. THE SENATE.

BRECKINRIDGE STATES. Missouri, Alabama, North Carolina, California, South Carolina, Florida. Georgia, Tennessee, Indiana. Texas. Virginia. Louisiana,

LINCOLN STATES. New Hampshire, Connecticut, owa, Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin. Total, 10.

DOUGLAS STATES. None! BELL STATES.

Total, 16.

None! STATES EQUALLY DIVIDED.

New Jersey, Kentucky Maryland, Pennsylvania, Total, 7.

Or in the manner in which the Senate elects -giving to each Senator a vote-we have the following result:

For Herschel V. Johnson....

olina, only four slave States, are added to gone to Baltimore, however, we are assured by Lane can carry the Senate as it stands against Hamlin, Johnson, and Everett combined.

the doctrine of protection to slavery in the Territories in the Platform, and would have opposed the nomination of Douglas."

While it is equally true that Bell and Douglas together have not the strength to get a majority for either in the House-no, not at Memphis, Tenn., as reported by the newseven if all the Southern States were to lend papers:

Upon what ticket then should the South concentrate its strength to beat Lincoln and

The Opposition press in Kentucky are conducting the present canvass after this fash-

The following is an extract from the speech of Senator Toombs, delivered August 8th, 1860, at Milledgeville, Ga .:

"I am for disunion, open, unqualified disunion;" and he said further, "that the South had suffered and borne enough already to dissolve the Union and if his vote and voice could so will it, he would

This was approved and applauded by his party. Winohester Union.

Such things are hardly worth notice. We We give up our columns to-day to the trust, however, that in publishing the above publication of the greatest speech of the age. our Winchester cotemporary acted through Let everybody read it, for he who fails to give ignorance and not of malice aforethought. it an attentive perusal cannot claim to know The publication as it stands is more than a anything of the attitude of parties or the issues mere misrepresentation-it is a lie. Quote of the pending canvass. This mighty produc- from the Bible as the Union quotes from tion will remain for years to come the text Toombs and you will make the book assert that there is no God.

IThe Congressional Nominations in Pennsylvania, so far as ascertained, are as follows: First district, John M. Butler, Rep.; William E. Lehman, Doug.; Edward King, Union. Second, Edward Joy Morris, Rep.; John Brodhead, na- Gov. Grayson was the first Democratic Govern-Read what follows, men of the South, and tional Dem, Henry M. Fuller, Union. Third, M. Davis, Reg.; Henry Ingersoll, Dem. Sixth, John Hickman, Rep. Eighth, J. R. McKenty, Dem., short term; S. E. Ancona, Dem., long term. Ninth, Thaddeus Stevens, Rep. Eleventh, James H. Campbell, Rep.; John Hughes, Dem.

him, was thinly attended, and composed of per- 16th 1850.

Evry man at all acquainted with the sentiment The 36th Congress, upon whom this elec- of this State must know that Douglas and John Everett will receive the electoral vote of North

Maine.

A correspondent of the Nashville Union, writing from Banger on the 29th August, thus closes his letter:

And now as to our prospects and I am done. We are to have a Breckinridge and Lane convenof September, and nominate an electoral ticket. This State will be organized as it never was be fore. We do not propose to be transferred to the Abolition ranks. Around our banner the true and tried Democrats will rally, and the squatters will be taught their weakness in a manner that will be astonishing to the rebels. Rest assured that the larger portion of the Maine Democracy will be found under the glorious old Democratic banner. We shall cut entirely loose from the miserable faction, regarding them as but one wing of the Black Republicans. Upon our ban ner we have inscribed the doctrine of tion full and ample to personal and property rights in the common domain." If we must meet national defeat, let it be with our banners proudly waving over us; if success, then win it on principle, not by base, contemptible, dangerous impromise of Constitutional principle. With a "United South" we can in two years blot the last vestige of Douglas freesoilism. Shall we have it? I hope yes.

State Rights Democrat.

DOUGLAS AT THE HALF-WAY HOUSE .--Long John Wentworth says, in the Chicago Democrat:

"Mr. Douglas is now at the half-way house; he does not know where his bread is buttered; but the next election and the next census will bring him clear up to the anti-slavery standard."

Further on, the same paper says: "We infinitely prefer him (Douglas) to your Cushings, Pierces or Breckinridges, or any one else that runs upon pro slavery doctrines.'

Michigan Congressmen -The following are the candidates for Congress in Michigan:

Democratic.
G. V. N. Lothrop,
S. C. Coffinbury.
Thomas B. Church,
E. H. Thompson,
E. H. Thompson,
R. E. Trowbridge. Mr. Kellogg is the only Congressman re-nomi-

nated. A complimentary supper was given to the Hon. B. J. Peters by the Montgomery bar, at the Wilkerson House, Mt. Sterling, on the 1st inst.

J. Stoddard Johnson,

Assistant Elector for the State at large, will address the citizens of Owen county, at the following times and places: Owenton, Monday, Sept. 17. Monterey, Tuesday, Sept. 18. Harmony, Tuesday, Sept. 18, at night. New Columbus, Wednesday, Sept. 19. Stamper's Mills, Thursday, Sept. 20.

HENRY W. HILLARD .- As some Douglasite organs have persisted in claiming this distinguished Alabamian for their desperate cause, we give the following announcement from the

Montgomery Advertiser, of the 25th ult.: "Mr. Hillard authorizes us to say that he is in For Edward Everett 25
Therefore it is apparent that Breckinridge can be elected in the House if the votes of Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and North Car-land was appointed as a delegate to the Baltimore Douglas Convention, but did not attend. If he had what he has already, and the gallant Gen. that he would have insisted upon a recognition of

Testimony of his Enemies. Douglas said a year or two ago in a speech

"I think the South entitled to the next nomination, and would like to see Mr. Breckinridge obtain it. He is popular with the party, I believe everywhere, and deservedly so. He is an able man, will make a good President, and with pride I name him as my friend."

And the Louisville Journal while Breckinridge was a member of Congress, bore willing testimony as follows:

"We ascribe nothing of corruption or dishonor to Breckinridge himself. We believe him to be a most able man. We have been half afraid dur ing the canvass to express our opinion fully of him lest our Whig friends in his district, and elsewhere, might deem it untrue to the interest our party, in relation to Mr. Beckinridge have been kept at the heads of his newspaper organs throughout the conflict, and we can, and do, emphatically re-assert every word of these paragraphs. Mr. Breckinridge is a pure and noble hearted man and a liberal minded politician; he has earned and won at home and Washington as high a reputation for talents as belong to any man of his age in the United States. We do not know of any gentleman we would rather see in ngress, and if he lived in a locofoco district. Linn Boyd's, for instence, we should sincerely

"The Hon. John C. Breckinridge, in a letter to his constituents, declines, a re-election to Congress. He will be much missed in that body. His great urbanity, his perfect fairness, and his powerful talents made him one of the very foreost of its master spirits. He has a national reputation, and nobly has he won it."

All for Breckinridge and Lane. Ex-Governors Gravson, P. F. Thomas, Lowe, and Ligon are all for Breckinridge and Lane. or elected by the people in Maryland, and Governor Ligon was the last. Ex Governor Pratt, who has co-operated with the Democratic party since the advent of Know-Nothingism, is also for Breckinridge and Lane. Stewart, Hughes, and Kunkel, the three Democratic members of Con gress in the three other districts of the State last fall, are for Breckinridge and Lane Gen Bowie, Augustus R. Sollers, J. T. Stoddard, J. D. Jones, J. R. Franklin, J. W. Crisfield, Henry G. S. Key, Joshua Vansant, William T. Hamilton other ex members of Congress—are all for Breckinridge and Lane. Senator Pearce, who as a Whig and Democrat, has been in the United States Senate for the last eighteen years, is for Breckinridge and Lane-all the Democratic unty Central Committees, but one, are for Breckinridge and Lane. All the Democratic presses in the State, with two exceptions, are for Breckinridge and Lane. Under such cir-cumstances, will any good and true Democrat in Maryland permit himself to be led by a few ambitious and revengeful leaders of the Douglas in terest? Under such circumstances will he unite in the conspiracy to overthrow the electoral vote of Maryland for the Know Nothing party?-Every Democratic vote that is cast for Douglas only tends to give the State to the Know-Noth-ALL men who call themselves Democrats must remember this -Md. Citizen.

How they Agree.

"The supporters of Mr. Douglas were still able to concur with them (Bell party) on his great questions (Territorial question) and were prepared in many of the States of the Union to unite their efforts." Washington Hunt, President Bell Convention, Jersey City speech, Aug.,

"If Mr. Douglas or any man holding his views shall be chosen to administer this Government, his very choice will be a declaration that there is no government for the slave-holder."-B. H. Hill. Bell Elector.

The Breckinridge paper at Milwaukee says in relation to the rescue of Booth:

"It is much to be regretted that leading politicians and papers in this State who support Douglas, encourage this rebellion, as they are now doing, by embarrassing the officers of the government in the performance of their duty, and giving "aid and comfort" to the rebels, not, perhaps, because they are really in sympathy with the rebellion, but in a mean spirit of hostility to the administration of James Buchanan."

THE UNION IS IN DANGER!-The Pensacola Observer states that Col. Wiggins, one of the Bell Electors in Florida, Gen. Call and Maj. Ward, both leading Bellites, are in favor of a dissolu-tion of the Union in the event of Lincoln's SUFFOLK EXCHANGE COMPANY, election. What is to become of us? Rouse up, countrymen, and defeat this base, this damnable to be crushed, smashed, pulverized, for allowing himself to be the instrument of such fellows as Wiggins, Call, Ward & Co ! Let the people come to the rescue ! These Bellites will itate" things, tear down mountains, fell the for est and play the deuce generally with the country if Lincoln is elected. "Glorious Union!" Terrific Disruptionists, hide your naughty head!

Modest Proposal .- The News, the Douglas inridge to withdraw and leave the field to Mr iglas, Such a "patriotic" course would win for Mr. Breckinridge the valuable commendation of the News. Well, suppose he should withdraw what a curious condition of affairs would ensue!
As Breckinridge is the only Democrat in the field vote in the South, and Douglas stands not the slightest chance for an electoral vote in the North, of course, the requested withdrawal would leave the Democrats without an electoral vote in the Union. Oh, no, Mr. News, Maj. Breckinridge cannot consent to withdraw, even to oblige nou. New York Day Book.

Douglas' THREAT .- Democrats! don't forget the threat made by Douglas, in his fight on the Lecompton Constitution, as reported by Mr. Ke logg, of Illinois, which has never been denied, that he would be found fighting in the great Northern party in 1860-that it was policy him to remain in the party in order to hold certain of the rank and file, so that when he went over from the Democracy, he could take the crowd him, and when he got all over he would cut down the bridge and sink the boats.

ANOTHER SOCKDOLAGER.—The Missouri election returns which show that the Douglasites have elected only four of the nine officers, only twenty nine of the one hundred and thirty-three representatives, and that they have only six Sena tors out of thirty-three, have not been pub yet in the Republican. It is a sockdolager for the Douglasites, and for Douglas aspirants to the place which James S. Green fills so ably, and which the people have decreed that he shall fill another term .- St. Louis Bulletin.

Francisco de la constanta de l

Delivered at Lexington, Sept. 5, 1860

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Something New.

BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD!! TO MOTH-ERS! TO MOTHERS!! Reflect, read, and act. See Advertisement in another column. Sold by W. A. AVERILL and J. M. MILLS, jan26 w&t-wly

Prof. O. J. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative restores gray bair to its original color, brings new hair upon bald heads, removes all dandruffs and itching, &c. See the advertisement containing certificates in another column. Sold by W. H. Averill and J. M. Mills.

Spring Dry Goods.

GUTHRIE & BROTHERS invite the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, and all those in want of the best and most attractive dress goods, to a large assortment of Organdies, Barege, Pine-Apple, Barege-Anglais; Chene Silks, and a great variety of Poplins and medium goods. Elegant Robes, with five to fifteen flounces, in Grenadine, Barege-Anglais, Pine-Apple, and Organdie. Especial care has been used in the selection of Lace Mantles of all grades, Parasols, Embroideries, and Linen Goods, with a heavy stock of Domestic and Farmers' Goods of every description. The best brands of seasonable DRY GOODS can now be had at very low prices, east side of Fourth, between Market and Jeffersen streets, Louisville, Ky, mar24 w&t-wtf

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER, MERCHANT TAILORS MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.,

HAVE just imported a large and complete assort ment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for genltemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fash-

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, AND OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting gress from this State, are all for Breekinridge and Lane, and all the Democratic candidates for Conour stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

MARRIED.

In Eldorado, Mercer county, Ky., on the 6th inst., by Rev. F. H. Hodges, Mr. Jonas Robe, of Franklin and Mrs. LUCY ANN COLEMAN, of the former place.

In Franklin county, September 7th, of dyptheria, FRED, youngest son of Wm. B, and Ellen Tremere, age 12 years and 4 months.

WATCHES GIVEN AWAY!!

GIFT VALUED FROM TWO DOLLARS TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS GIVEN WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD AT RETAIL PRICES!

At least every Watch is GUAR-ANTEED to every twelve books. These inducements are offered by the

SUFFOLK EXCHANGE COMPANY 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,

THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND THE MOST LIB-ERAL GIFT CONCERN IN EXISTENCE!

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE!

Those who have patronized other Gift Houses are sarticularly requested to acquaint themselves with our terms. Our inducements are unrivalled, and out all others in the shade. following are some of the Gifts to purchasers glish Lever Gold Watches, Hunting Cases.

tent Lever
dies' Lever
dies' Lever
stached Lever Silver Watches, Hunting Cases.
pine Silver Watches, Open Face.
ld Lockets, Various Sizes.
dies' and Gents' Gold Chains, Various Stries.
dies' and Gents' Gold Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
ll natterns.

Ladies' and Gents' Gold Sieeve Buttons and Studs, all patterns.
Gents' Bosom Pins, New and Rich Styles.
Gold Pencils and Pens.
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Rings.
Gold Watch Keys and Belt Pins.
A great variety of Ladies' Jewelry, Pins and Ear-Drops, comprising all the styles now worn, such as Cameo, Mosaic, Gold Stone, Lava, Florentine, &c., &c., &c.
Gold Bracelets, all Styles.
The list of Books comprises a great assortment of

The list of Books comprises a great assortment of tandard works in every department of literature, nteresting to the young and old. Do not fail to send or a catalogue. Catalogues mailed free to any adress. Apply to

37 Park Row, New York City. sept11 w&t-w5t

Land for Sale.

WE have two tracts of Land in Franklin county, which we will sell. One tract, containing agers, lies about 6 miles from Frankfort, on the road from Frankfort to Flat Creek, between said road and Stoney Creek. The other tract, containing 134 acres, lies 4 or 4½ miles from Frankfort, between Benson and Stony Creeks. Both of these tracts are well wooded Stony Creeks. Both of these tracts are well wooded and timbered, and the latter sufficiently near to haul the wood to Frankfort. If it is desired, the latter

JOHN S. HARVIE. LEWIS E. HARVIE. sep13 w&t-wtf JOHN W. VOORHIS MERCHANT TAILOR,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE GRAY & TODD'S. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, Has just received a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, selected by himself with great care, expressly for the accommodation of his customers, and is now pre-

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS, of the best material and in the most fashionable style, warranted to fit.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine

POWELL'S RESTAURANT.

OVSTERS! OVSTERS!! OVSTERS!!!

I AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters, which I will sell by the can or half can, either to the town or country.

Osters and other delicaces of the season served up at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloons.

My bar has always been, and always will be, supplied with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to be found anywhere.

H. R. POWELL.

Lost or Stolen-\$50 Reward. ON the 5th inst., either at the Frankfort depot or on the morning special train to Lexington, the subscriber lost a brown silk purse, pretty well worn, containing one \$100 bank note, Louisiana mone; one \$50 bill, Kentucky money; three or four \$10 bills, three or four \$5 bills, two or three \$1 bills, and about \$150 or \$2 in silver change.

The purse was first missed in paying hack-hire at Lexington. axington.
The subscriber will pay a reward of \$50 for the re-

overy of the purse and contents.

JOHN A. HOLTON.

Forks Elkborn Post-office.,

sep8 w&t-w4t

Franklin county, Ky. CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!! BURR, HAIGHT & WHEELER LOUISVILLE, KY.

AVE new on hand a large assortment of Carriages, Rockaways, Side-scat, Top, and Open Buggies, of various styles and finish, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. This is the most complete assortment of vehicles ever offered in the West, and will be sold lower than ever before offered, for cash, or short approved paper.

PIANO TUNER. IT GIVES US PLEASURE TO ANmade a permanent arrangement w

Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 8, 1860. Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 8, 1860.)

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 8, 1860.)

Lead of Oct., prox., at 3 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in the State.

The Books and Documents to be distributed are, the 2d volume of Metcalfe's Reports; 1st and 2d volumes of Stanton's Revised Stautnes; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, Registration Reports; Geological Reports; Acts and Journals, and five volumes of Documents accompanying each set of Journals; Blanks for Common Schools; and any other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed. red. The State is divided into Eight Districts, as fol-

DISTRICT NO. 1. Marshall. DISTRICT NO. 2. DISTRICT NO. 3.

Grayson, Hancock, Hardin, Bullitt. DISTRICT NO. 4. Vashington, Taylor,

DISTRICT NO. 5. Whitiey. Wayne, DISTRICT NO. 6. helby,

DISTRICT NO. 7. DISTRICT NO. 8

towan, Mason, Mason, The proposals must specify the number of each istrict bid for and the price of each separately, or all the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidders, upon their executing bond with securities, as required by law, Magoffin.

cracts will be given to the lowest bidders, upon their executing bond with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals, to perform the service in twenty days.

The proposals must not in the aggregate exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

The proposals must be seeled, and indorsed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the undersigned as Scretar; of State, at Frankfort.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr..

sep11w&t-wtd Secretary of State.

If Commonwealth copy. sepllw&t-wtd

Commonwealth copy.

A. CONERY, (SUCCESSOR TO W. P. LOOMIS.) DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and Fancy Goods. TP Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at short notice.

In retiring from business, I would return my thanks for the patronage I have received, and would recommend Mr. Conery to you as competent to conduct the business as my successor, having been with me for a number of years as Salesman and Watch-Maker.

W. P. LOOMIS. sep1 w&tw3m

Notice.

A LL those who are indebted to me by note or ac-be handed to the officers for collection. sept1 w&t-w3w W. P. LOOMIS. MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,

AVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

To Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner.

sepl w&wtf

LOOK AT THIS! NATIONAL HOTEL, J. L. Moore & Son

Are Receiving Their

FAL & WITTER GOOS!

NOW READY. THE SECOND VOLUME

Reports of Selected Civil and Criminal Cases. Decided in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, at the Summer and Winter Terms of 1859, by James P. Metcalfe Reporter.

THE above work will be sent, postage paid, upon the reception of FIVE DOLLARS, the price of the book. S. C. BULL, BOOKSELLER, Sole Agent for Reporter.

P. S.—The above work will be furnished to the Trade upon LIBERAL terms, either bound or in sheets, aug7 w&t-wtf

LANE & BODLEY'S Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Will be in operation and Sawing Lumber at UNITED STATES

GREAT AGRICULTURAL FAIR At Cincinnati, Sept. 12 to 20th. OHIO STATE FAIR, Dayton Sept. 25th to 28th. KENTUCKY STATE FAIR, Bowling-Green, Sept. 18th to 22d.
INDIANA STATE FAIR, Indianapolis, October 23d
to 25th. aug30 w&t-wlm

COPARTNERSHIP. WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Co-BARKER & Co., for the purpose of carrying

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Business, At the old stand, 107 Fourth street, known as the New York Store, formerly occupied by DUR-

STEPHEN BARKER, J. R. MIDDLETON. \$3,000 Worth of Fine Custommade Furniture at Auction.

made Furniture at Auction.

I WILL sell, without reserve at Public Auction, on MONDAY, SEP. 17th, (being County Court day) at my Ware-rooms, on Main street, in Frankfor, Three Thousand Dollars worth of Fine Custommade Furniture, consisting in part of the following articles: Fine Dressing Bureaus of Rose-wood and Mahogany, with Marble tops; also other Bureaus, fine wardrobes of various patterns, with marble tops; Extension Dining Tables, Sofas, Divans, Settees, Book Cases of a variety of the Sofas, Divans, Settees, Book Cases of a variety of the Auctionary Chairs, of the latest styles; Rush-bottomed, Oak Dining and Cane Seated Rocking Chairs; 1 Unrival ed Mahogany Rocking Chair; Looking Glasses, (some of them large.) Office, Parlor, and Card Tables; Ladies Work Tables, Wash Stands, &c., and a great many other articles too numerous to mention. Every article warranted.

TERMS OF SALE.—Sums of \$10 and under, cash; over \$10, six months credit will be given. Notes with approved security will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. W. PRUETT, Auctioneer.

J. W. PRUETT, Auctioneer. sep4 w&t-wtd

A No. 1 Neg o Boy 12 Years Old For Sale.

PERSONS wishing to purchase, may call upo THO. A. THEOBALD, in South Frankfort.

Wanted. WISH to rent a good dwelling-house, either in North or South Frankfort. Apply to me at the Auditor's office. GRANT GREEN. aug23 w&t-wtf
TCommonwealth insert twice in Tri-weekly.

FRANKFORT

UNION SEMINARY.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they have established a first class Seminary for young lades, which will be conducted strictly on the principle of the best institutions of the age. The course of education embraces all the branches calculated to give a finished polite education. We are graduates from two of the best seminaries in the North, and bring abundant testimonials as to our superior acquirements as thorough English and classical scholars and as successful teachers. We respectfully solicity our patronage, and piedge ourselves that our school shall be surpassed by none in the State. The school will be opened on Monday, September 3p 1860, for day pupils only. The scholastic year consists of forty weeks.

ty weeks.
Tuition in primary department.
Higher English and Belles LettresFrench, extraPainting in oil
Pastel and Monochromatic, each
Oriental, Grecian, and Italian, each
Hair Flowers, Worsted and Leather work,
each. Drawing and Water Colors, each..... Being perfectly acquainted with the best literature of lancient and modern times, none but the best text books will be used in school. Discipline mild but firm.

MARY M. GRAVES.

NELLIE A. YEAW.

Hotel.

Nelloffe A. YEAW.

Aug30 w&t-w6m

JOHN A. FLYNN,

L ATE Professor of English Literature; Writing and Drawing in the Protestant Episcopal Aca-And Drawing in the Protestant Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, respectfully proposes the opening of a school, in Frankfort, on the First Monday, in September, 1860, for the reception of Young Gentlement, to when shall be imparted sound instruction in the following branches of a polite English Education, to-wit: Spelling, Reading, English Education, to-wit: Spelling, Reading, English Grammer, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Delineation of Maps, Use of the Globes, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Drawing, Writting and Book Keeping.

TERMS—Pupils under 12 years, \$17.50 per session of 5 months; over 12 years, 20 00 per session of 5 months.

months.

| Prof further particulars apply to Hon. John Rodman, Reuben Kunyan, Esq, or Rev. William Flynn.
N. B.—The business of the school will be conducted in the room lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Tharp, (corner of Annand Clinton Streets,) where applications will be received from 9 to 11 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. during the present week.

aug28 w&t-w3t

B. B. Sayre's School

English, the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics.

WILL resume its session in South Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 1st of October, and continue in operation forty weeks.

ILPTHIS SCHOOL has been conducted for twenty years in the same place by the same teacher with increasing reputation,

ILPTHIS SCHOOL has sent various pupils direct into the junior Class of Yale withease and honor.

ILPTNOTHIS SCHOOL, scholars of high standing from the junior and senior classes of Colleges in the State and out of the State are now applicants for admission.

State and out of the State are now applicants for admission.

IFOF THIS SCHOOL, a former student, who has attended various other institutions of learning in this country, and now writes from the halls of Cambridge University in England, declares that he has found teaching of equal excellence nowhere else.

Boarders will be accommodated for the present in neighboring families, especially in Mr. Thos. Theobald's, a most favorable situation. Terms, from \$3 to \$3 50 per week.

Charge for tuition \$80 in advance, or \$85 payable at the end of the session, secured by note with one good name.

No deduction for absence save that of the teacher, aug? w&t-wtf

Greeenwood Female Seminary, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. M. TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal. THE Twenty-fourth Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September. (Sept. 3, 1860.) ental. Grecian, and Antique Painting,

each,
Music on Piano,
Use of Instrument for Practice.

Washing Vashing, 5 00 stationery, 25
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needle-work without charge.
No deduction for voluntary absence.
If For further information address the Princi-

Corner Fourth and Main Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. HARROW & PHILLIPS, PROPRIETORS.

Terms, \$1 50 per day.

aug2 w&t-wtf \$100,000 Wilmington, Belaware St. Louis, Bissouri 20 100 OL 0 1-2 S \$3 p F FROM 8 70 0 0

Office of Secretary of State. Frankfort, Aug. 29, 1860. Frankfort, Aug. 29, 1860.

SEALED proposals will be received at this Office on until the 15th day of September, at 30 clock P. M., for the making and delivery of 625 boxes for packing the public books for destribution.

They must be made of good seasoned plank, three quatters of an inch thick. 225 of said boxes to be 21½ inches long, 15½ inches wide, and 16 inches deep; the balance of the boxes (400) to be 20½ inches in the clear, but of different depths, to-wit: 100 to be 18 inches deep; 150 to be 16 inches deep; 80 to be 14 inches deep; and 90 to be 12 inches deep; the same to be well and securely nailed with 8 penny nails, and in every respect to be made in compliance with the spemens which are to be seen at the Book-Bindery of A. C. Keenon, Esq., in Frankfort, where said boxes are to be delivered on or before the 10th day of October, 1860.

1860.
Proposals must be directed to the undersigned as Secretary of State, and indorsed, "Proposals for Boxes." Bond with approved security under the penalty of \$500 will be required of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful discharge of the contract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 18th day of September.

THO. B. MONROE, JR., aug30 w&t-wtd

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department Executive Department.)

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that an aggravated felony was committed by one George Conn upon the person of Wm. H. Rutledge, on the 18th day of January, 1860, in the county of Jefferson, that the saud Conn has since fled from justice and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Conmonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension of said George Conn, and his delivery to the Jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

—In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my L. s hand and caused the seal of the Common—in testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my wealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1860, and the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

B. MAGOFFIN.

Tho. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

Description. --George Conn is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; black hair; round face, somewhat freekled; black eyes; weighs about 150 pound; some 22 years old, and much addicted to the use of ardent

co., 28 PDV 00D, 13

Proposals for Boxes.

(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.) Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut st., Cincinnati, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS, PRINTING INKS,

A ND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-ALS. Agent for the Magnolia Mills Writing Papers. oct20w&t-wtf GEORGE W. POHLMAN,

MILITARY FURNISHER, 102 FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO. CLOTH FOR UNIFORMS, SWORDS, SASHES, EPAULETTES; all descriptions of Caps, Gold Laces, Plumes, &c., &c.

FLAGS AND BANNERS apr10 w&t-w2m

RALPH C. M'CRACKEN, FASHIONABLE SHIRT MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods, No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT, (Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.) CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement MERCHANT TAILOR N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns cut to order for shirts and collars. apr 19w&tw1y.

JOHN BONER. (SUCCESSOR TO PETER SMITH.) Importer and Dealer in

FANCY GOODS, TOYS CHINA, BASKETS, Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c. No. 38 Fifth Street, Second door East of Walnut St., april t-w&wly CINCINNATI, O.

WESTERN LAW BOOK HOUSE. ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Robert Clarke & (SUCCESSORS TO H. W. DERBY & CO.,)

Booksellers and Importers, PUBLISH

THE KENTUCKY REPORTS; STANTON'S KENTUCKY CODE; OHIO REPORTS, 28 vols.; McLEAN'S CIRCUIT COURT REPORTS; JOHNSON'S N. Y. CHANCERY REP'S; BARTON'S HIST. OF A SUIT IN EQUITY; HOLCOMB'S INTRODUC'N TO EQUITY; &c., &c., &c.

BY exchanging our own publications for those of Eastern houses, we are able to offer the profession the most liberal terms. ALSO, a large and complete assortment of THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, and MISCEL- JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON LANEOUS BOOKS kept constantly on hand. Also, every variety of

IT Catalogues furnished gratis on application. ROBERT CLARKE & CO.
No. 55 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.
oct4 w&t-wly

MANUFACTURERS' ARTICLES.

J. & C. REAKIRT,

52 Second Street, Cincinnati, O. KEEP A FULL SUPPLY OF

lanufacturers' Articles, Carding Machines, Varp on Beam, assorted colors, Idachine Cards, Wire Heddles and Frames, Sbuttles, Shuttles, Steel Reeds and Pickers, Lacing and Picker Leather, Harness Twine, Hand Cards, Tenter Hooks, Comb Plate, &c., &c.

ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Cochineal, Cudbear, Indigo, Madder, Cutch, Cudbear, Madder, Log Wood, Cam Wood, &c., &c. sep29 w&t-wly

MILLINERY. BONNETS,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, RUCHES.

HEAD DRESSES, HAIR PINS, CLOAKS,

And Other Millinery and Fancy Goods.

of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sep29 w&t-wtf J. A. HENDERSON

ENGLISH CARPETING RINGWALT & AVERY IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

CARPETING,

OIL CLOTHS AND DRAPERY. PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, ders No. 69 WEST FOURTH STREET, Cincinnati, Ohio.

jan2 w&t-w1y

LITHOGRAPHY ed AND dollamale

ENGRAVING.

PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings. Show Cards, Banker's Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c. Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.

MIDDLETON. STROBRIDGE & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Odd Fellows' Building.
mar29 w&t-wly

Cincinnati. Obio.

JOHN A. BAKER, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

MILITARY GOODS, No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY,)

NEW YORK. Hats, Caps, Swords. Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments, and all articles for the Military, FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. J. B. RUSSELL,
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order.

J. B. RUSSELL,
500 Main., between Third and Fourth,
octl w&t-wly
Louisville, Ky,

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. G. WATERS



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

BOOTS & SHOES,

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS LOUISVILLE, KY. mar22 w&t-wly

M. B. SWAIN, AND BEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 4 Masonic Building, mar10 w&t-wly Louisville, Ky.

STOP THERE?
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel,
When you go to Louisville
stop there.

NATHANIEL WOLFE, S.N. HODGES, OF LOUISVILLE. LATE OF FRANKFORT.

WOLFE & HODGES, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.

COLLECTING AGENTS,

LOUISVILLE, KY. Office on Centre Street, opposite the Court-House oct8 w&t-wtf

BARGAINS Traveling and Walking Suits.

C. T. WEERRINIAN, WILL offer on Monday his entire stock in the above goods at greatly reduced prices 50 Plain Eng Berege Suits at \$10.75 50 Flounced Eng Barege Suits a O Quitted Skirts Eng Barege Suits o Challey Suits from \$16 to \$18 00. 5 Hich Valencia Suits from \$18 to 25 suits in Summer Silk from \$20 to \$25 00.

C. T. MERRIMAN, National Motel Building, FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW CARPET AND

AMERICAN & ENGLISH STATIONERY. House Furnishing Store. MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS, 79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET

LOUISVILLE, KY. WE are now opening an entirely new stock, en bracing every variety, style, and quality handsome Carpets, Tassels, Cornices,

Floor Oil Cloths,
Rags, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Stair Rods,
Curtains,
Gimps,
Green Baize. Curtains,
Gimps,
Stair Linen,
BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tarpaulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Ourstock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourthst., Lou., Ky.

SAMUEL L. LEE......J. W. OWEN

Boots & Shoes,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a splendid assort ment of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES and GAITERS, which we intend to sell a cheap as any other house in the city.

SAM'L L. LEE & CO., 449 Market street,
Second door above Fourth, Lou,, Ky.
mar24 w&t-wly

E. MYERS & CO. WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

No. 52 Main Street, CINCINNATI: OHIO.

MANUFACTURES of superior quality Candies of all kinds, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Sagar Toy French Confectionery, Fancy Candy, and Syrup Also, Dealers in Fruits, Nuts, Sardines, and Fir Works.

EO. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT CARY AND TALBOTT, SUCCESSORS TO

(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.,) DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES. PAINTS Oils, &c., 4 3 Market street, between Third and Particular attention paid to Physicians' or

HART & MAPOTHER, Lithographers and Fancy Printers,

Southeast corner Market and Third Streets, Louisville, Ky., EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, ever description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAY ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c.

Wooden Ware Store.

THE subscriber has established at Louisville at WHOLESALE STORE for the sale of all the WOODEN WARE,

that now enter so largely into daily consumption. His stock of Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Brooms, Hand Whisks. Covered Cedar Cans, Wash-Boards, Clothes-Pinss. Measures, Sieves, Mops, Baskets, Matches, Blacking, Barrel-Covers, Covered Flour Buckets, Fine Cedar Ware, Broom Cord, Twines, and Corsage of all kinds, Brushes of all kinds, Wooden Bowis, Demijohns, Willow Ware, Rolling Pins, Wrapping Paper, Ax Handles, Mule and Horse Hames, Clothes Hampers, Cedar Chests, Toy Carts, &c., is large, and extensive in variety, and is sold as low as in Cincinnati or St. Louis. A large part of the articles are made under his own supervision; and his stock is fresh, clean, and in salcable condition. He hopes to receive a share of the Country Trade.

J. B. RUSSELL,
500 Main, between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS

TEACHERS OF THE SOUTH SHOULD USE
THE BEST BOOKS John P. Morton & Co., (late Morton & Griswold.) Publishers. Louisville, ky., would call the attention of Southern teachers sex used from the Logan county jail, and is now go

Mother's Frimer.
Common School Primer.
READING BOOKS, edited by Noble Butler, A. M.—
Goodrich's New First Reader.
Goodrich's New Second Reader.
Goodrich's New Third Reader.
Goodrich's New Fourth Reader.
Goodrich's New Fifth Reader.
Goodrich's New Fifth Reader.
Goodrich's New Fifth Reader.
Goodrich's New Fifth Reader.

Goodrich's New Fifth Reader.
Goodrich's New Sixth Reader.
ENGLISH GRAMMARS. by Noble Butler, A. M.—
Butler's Introductory Lessons for Beginners.
Butler's Practical Grammar.
SPEAKERS— Butler's Common School Speaker.

RHETORIC AND LOGIC-

HETORIC AND
WHATELY'S
Rhetoric, reprint from last London edition.
Logic.
The series of Reading-Books and Grammars have been prepared with great care, and have been pronounced by competent judges to be the best works of the kind they have ever seen.
They are the "officially recommended school-books" in the States of Kentucky and Indiana.
They have received higher recommendations than any similar works, from the best educators in the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.
They are the text-books in the public schools in New Orleans, Mobile, and other Southern cities.
They are the only series of school-books edited and manufactured in the South.
They are the only series of school-books edited and manufactured in the South.
They are the only series of school-books edited and manufactured in the South.
They are the only series of school-books edited and manufactured in the South.
They are the following the first problem of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of "I'wo Hundred and Fifty Boll-lars for the apprehension of said Ross, and his delivery to the jailer of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

In the Governor.

S250 REWARD.

Commonwealth of Kentucky,

Executive Department.

WM. ROSS did kill and murder William Kelly, in the County of Gallatin, on the—day of—has since made his escape from the county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, de hereby offer a reward of "I'wo Hundred and Fifty Boll-lars for the apprehension of said Ross, and his delivery to the jailer of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

—In testing the fifty Boll-large for the apprehension of said Ross, and his delivery to the jailer of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

—In the fifty Boll-large for the County of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Ished.

Copies of the Readers and Grammars for examination will be sent to teachers, postage paid, on the receipt of half the retail price.

Pamphlets containing notices and recommendations will be sent gratuitously to those who apply.

Teachers and others, desirous of introducing these books, are invited to correspond with e invited to correspond with JOHN P. MORTON & CO., Publishers, Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL REPORT, Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sex-

ual Organs in a state of Health and Disease. PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS. Mr Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union II



receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-DLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any one for treatment, should first read this invaluable book.

DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health CAUTION!—It should not be used during pregnancy, as MISCARRIAGE would be the result, though always hearnless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent s miscarriage would be the result, though all harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sen

by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete instructions for self-treatment, secured from danger or curiosity.

Adress

DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon Galen's Head Dispensary, 314, Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

ille, by. Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., daily. Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.) augl6 w&t-wly BEBWAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS. Ctable Kingdom. Universally approved as a Family Remedy for INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH, COLIC. BEART-EURN,

BEADACRE, & ALL DYSPEPTIC COMPLAINTS.

The Weak and Norvous should try it.

BYWARE OR IMPORTION! But one size of the genuine, (half plut bottles). Frice One Dollar, Does, a teaspoorful. See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.

BENJAMIN PAGE, Jr. & Co. my26 w&t-wtf

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS MR. JOHN WALTER, (Of the Firm of R. Walter & Bro., of Balti more, Md.)

HAS opened the store at the corner of Main and St. Clair sts., for the sale of Ready-Made Clothing and Gent's

Furnishing Goods.

He has just received his stock for Fall and Winter, and invites all persons wishing to buy anything in his line to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he intends to keep the fines and most fushionable goods in the city, which he guarantees to sell at Eastern retail prices... Remember the Store.

N. E. Cor. Main and St. Clair sts.

Frankfort, Ky.

E. B. GETZ, Salesman.

Aug7 w&t-wtf

NEW GOODS. S. C. BULL,

NO. 1, ST. CLAIR STREET,

HAS just received his Spring Importation, coming, a large and well selected stock of Gents, BOYS AND YOUTHS, Hats, Silk, Fur, and Straw. A great variety of style and prices low. Also.

LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S Lasting Kid. and Morocco Gaiters, Bootees, and Slippers, with and without heels. Gents, Youths, and Boys Gaiters, Bootees, and Oxford Ties. A large and well selected lot of Servants' lats and Boots and shoes.

WALL PAPER. A new supply now opened.
FRENCH HATS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Umbrellas and Walking Canes. Call and see for courselves before purchasing elsewhere, apr3 w&t-wtf Commonwealth copy. FOR 1860. SPRINGIMPORTATION

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUY-ERS to their New Stock of French, Ger-man, and British Goods, embracing all the

J. L. MOORE & SON,

SILKS AND SILK ROBES, Organdie, Berege and Muslin Robes, Burnous, Dusters, and Spring Shawls

In great variety. White Goods, Irish Linens, Linen Sheeting, Percales, Berege Anglaise, Damask Diaper, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

ALSO. Carpets, Rugs, Queensware, &c., &c. mar8 w&t-wtf YOUNG GENTLEMEN

WAY of a Handsome Cloth Cap or Dress Hat, will do well to call and see those at SAM. C. BULL'S

Hat and Bookstore, St. Clair Street.
sep24 w&t-wtf

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Departmen

w, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governo eward of Two Hundred Dollars, for the ension of the said Oneil, and his delivery to er of Logan county, within one year from the

the jailer of Logan county, whereof, I have hereunto date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of July, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

Tho. B. MONKOE, jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Oneil is an Irishman, of fair complexion; dark hair jabout 5 feet 7 inches high; rather heavy set; a pleasant yet firm and decisive countenance; neat and rather tasty in his dress and person, aug? wat-w3m

year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my thand and caused the seal of the Commonwell to the wealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this left day of July, A. D. 1860, and in the continuous set of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

B. MAGOFFIN.

Thos. B. MONROE. JR., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. Ross is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; weighs between 145 and 60 pounds; rather pale or light complected; has a downcast look; very seldom looking one furl in the face, except when answering some direct question put to him; has light hair and light blue or gray eyes; large or broad front teeth above; in warm weather generally wears two shirts, a flanner next the skin, and a white domestic one outside; is in a habit of going with his collar and bosom unbuttoned; has but little to say to any one except when spoken to.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 BEWARD. COMMONWBALTH OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WM. R. WATSON did, on the 23d of May last, kill and murder Dillard Phipps. in the county of Morgan, has fled from justice, and is now going at large. large: Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor the State of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward frame Emundred Bollars for the appre-ension of the said Wm. R. Watson, and his delivery the Jailer of Morgan county, within one year from the date heref the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set \(\) L. S.\(\) my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of June. A. D. 1869, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

Tho. B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

je7 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD;

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Departmen WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that A. J. Laws did kill and murder Hugh Kin kead, in the county of Butler, has fled from justice and is now going at large:

Now, there ore, I. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governo ne atoresaid Commonwealth, do herely offer a ard of **Three Kundred Hars**, for the rehension of said A. J. Laws, and his delivery to Jailer of Butler county, within one year from date hereof. the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my function of the Common-land the seal of the Common-land this 22d day of May, A. D. 1860, and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
Tho. B. Monroe. Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Description.—A. J. Laws is about 35 years of ge; 5 feet 10 inches high; weight about 160 pounds: ark complexion, usually wears very black whiskers.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that W EDMOND LANE, who stands indicted in the Casey Circuit Court for the murder of Constantine Curtis, and JESSEE DAVIS, also indicted in same court for the murder of Collin Grey, have each broken jail, escaped from custody, and are now going at large. ow, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor f Two Mundred and Fifty Dollars each r the apprehension of the said Lane and Davis, and eir delivery to the jailer of Casey county within one ar from the date hereof. their delivery to the jailer of Casey county within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set {\(\text{L.s.} \) \) my hand and caused the scal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 22d day of May, A. D. 1860, and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

By MAGOFFIN.

Tho. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Description.

Edmund Lane is about 24 years old; of slender form; dark hair and eyes; about 5 feet 10 inches high; speaks rather slowly; illiterate, and not much inclined to converse; had when he escaped a few whiskers upon s upper lip and chin, and lived in Casey county, Kentucky.

Jessee Davis is about 19 years old; has light complexion and blue eyes; is about 5 feet 8 inches in hight; rather heavy but not fleshy; illiterate; speaks quickly, and is rather inclined to talk, resided in Russell county, Ky., until a few weeks ago.

may24 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.)

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that FTHOMAS R. McGraff did kill and murder Benjamin Proctor, in the county of Boyle, has since made his escape from the county jail, and is now going at large: Now, therefore, I. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offeward of Five Mundred Bollars for the chension of the said McGrath and his delivery to Jailer of Boyle county, within one year from th date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunts set moved the seal of the Common thand and caused the seal of the Common test wealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this ear of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

Thio. B. Monroe, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

ie 7 wet-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that Eson Bowlink, under indictment in the Laurel Circuit Court, for the murder of Arnold Kiby, did on the night of the 1st inst, escape from the Laurel county jail, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governed the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars, for the ar prehension of said Bowline, and his delivery to the appairer of Laurel county, within one year from the date hereof. date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto see my hand and caused the seal of the Common.

In the Common wealth.

B. MAGOFFIN, By the Governor.
THOS. B. MONROE. JR., Secretary of State.
By JAS, W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Esom Bowline is aged 22 years; hight 5 feet 7 or nones; light complexion; fair hair; round, smoot ull face; very little beard; slightly stooping in the je26w&t-w3m.

REMOVAL. TOBIN has removed his stock of Groceries the his new house on Lewis street, opposite C. (Graham's Livery Stable, where he invites all his of customers and as many new ones as wish to patronic him.

him.

He keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spirits. Tobacco, Cigar Liquors, and everything usually kept in a well stoeled grocery establishment, which he proposes to self s cheap as any other house in the city. au²³ w&t-wtf L. TOBIN.

THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

And testimonials, new. and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Rustorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty. Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858,
Prof. Wood: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an cruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of tay Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel, anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more. I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Ligonier, Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5th, 1859.

Ligonier. Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5th, 1859.
PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining dortion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Yery respectfully, yours.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughou the word.

The Restorative is put up in Bottles of three sizes.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and solid by all dealers throughou the word,
The Restorative is put up in Bottles of three sizes. viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twen y per cent, more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent, more in proportion and retails for \$3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Agents for Sanford's Liver Invigorator, Spaulding's Prepared Glue, Dr. Bronson's Blood Food and Infantile Cordial.

Sold by W. H. A VERILL and all the druggists in Frankfort, Kentucky.



न न न न न न DR. HOOFLAND'S

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC COR-DIAL,

THE great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation suppossing that of any similar personalization.

Cough, Cold, Hourseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe DIARRHEA proceeding from Cold in the Bowels.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle. Ic. In the Almanac published annually by the propri-tors, called EVERY BODY'S ALMANAC, you will find estimony and commendatory notices from all parts the country. These Almanacs are given away by

our agents.

June 20 April 20 Sold in Lagrange by Jas. Hoopwood; in Frankfort by W. H. Averill, and all druggists.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES,

CAN BE OBTAINED AT DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE. Of every style and price, at Dr. Mills' Drug store. POMADES FOR THE HAIR,

TOOTH BRUSHES,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store, Dr. Mills' Drug Store,
COMBS,
Of every description and material, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store,
HAIR BRUSHES,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS,

Consisting of Tooth Soaps. Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, etc., at

Dr. Mills' Drug Store. DOG GRASS BRUSHES.
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. Mibls' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS. FINE COLOGNE,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and perfumes, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES. Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store. PERFUMERY,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.
The gennine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store. EVERYTHING
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

FRANGIPANNI SACHELS,
To lay in drawers and perfune clothing, at
Dr. Mills' Drug Store. NOW READY! The New Code of Practice,

SANFORD'S ONLY PREPARATION LIVER INVIGORATOR

NEVER DEBILITATES. And Grows More and More Popular

Every Day?

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof, Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to sign show a work of the society whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof, Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to sign show a work of the society whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof, Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to sign show a society whose united testimony none could resist, and the second and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the disease for which it is recommended.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a standard medicine known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the disease for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years, who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your own judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weakness, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. 0 ken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE IN-VIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETH-Price One Dollar per Bottle.

-ALSO,-SANFORD'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any Climate.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL is a gentle but active Catharno, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels. The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL, has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Sorence of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Sorence of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Sorence over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a creeping sensation of cold over the body. Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, I to 3.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

The LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CA-THARTIC PILLS are retailed by druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. O. J. WOOD & CO., Agents for Sanford's Liver Invigorator. Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by W. H. AVER-ILL, and all druggists. jan18 w&t-wly



DR. EATON'S. INFANTILE CORDIAL and why? because it never fails to afford instantane-ous relief when given in time. It acts as if by ma-gic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for Children Teething, Diarrhoea, Dysentery Griping in the Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Wind. Cold in the Head and Croup, also, for softening the gams, reducing inflamation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pmin. it has no equal—being an anti-spasmodic, it is used with unfailing success in all cases of Convulsion or other Fits. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of 'narcotics of which other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by CHURCH & BUPON'S,

No. 409 Broadway, New York.



Healthy human Blood upon being ANALY.ZED

always presents us with the same essential elements. and gives of course the True Standard. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption. Liver Complaint. Despepsia, Scrofula, &c., and we find in every instance certain deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies, and you are made well. The Blood Food is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are FIVE PREPARATIONS Adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Eronchitis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs, inducing Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, and for all Chronic Complaints arising from Over-use, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2, for Liver Complaints, No. 3, for Dyspepsia, Being already prepared for absorption, it is taken by Drops and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Hysteria, Weakness, &c. See special directions for this. For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney, and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of Blood Food \$1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York. O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Agents for Blood Food, Infantile Cordial. Sold by W. H. AVERILL and J. M. MILLS, and all Druggists in the city and

ountry.

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the mar27 w&t-wly MANHOOD, HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATOR-RHOEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, producing Impotency, Consumption, and Mental and Physical Debility.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., By ROB. J. CULVERWELLI, M. D.,
The important fact that the awful consequences
of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of
caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other
empirical devises, is here clearly demonstrated, and
the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as
adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by
means of which every one is enabled to cure himself
perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby
avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.—
This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480, First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

DR. G. R. BOND'S FRENCH PRE-VENTIVES. THIS article enables those whose health or circumstances do not permit an increase of family, to regulate or limit the number of their offspring without injuring the constitution. It is the only safe and sure preventative against *Pregnancy and Disease*. The above article can be sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, two for \$1 and \$5 per dozen.

DR. G. W. BOND'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. These Pills are the only medicine married or single These Pills are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certainty for the immediate removal of Obstructions, irregularities, etc. They should not be used during Pregnancy. Price \$2 per box. Each box contains 72 pills. Sent

by mail.

The Doctor can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Scientific treatment, a quick cure and moderate charge guaranteed.

GEORGER. BOND. M. D., Office, corner Grand and Orchard streets, over the Shoe Store. Entrane 5 Orchard street, N. Y. Established in 1832.

IN Civil and Criminal Cases, for the State of Kentucky.

P. S. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall receive a copy free of postage.

The above work for sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller, Frankfort, Ky.

The above work for sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller, Frankfort, Ky.